



# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 480.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1889.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

## J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.'S

### New Publications.

NOW READY,

# Chambers's Encyclopaedia

VOLUMES I., II., III., AND IV.

Revised and Rewritten. New Type, New Illustrations, New Subjects, New Maps.

Edited and Published under the Auspices of W. & R. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh, and J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Philadelphia. Complete in 10 vols. Price per vol.: Cloth, \$3.00. Cloth, uncut, \$3.00. Sheep, \$4.00. Half Morocco, \$4.50.

SPECIMEN PAGES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

#### PRESS TESTIMONIALS.

"In learning, accuracy, and scholarly character the work stands on the highest plane, and in the first rank."—*New York Independent*.

"Broad in scope, accurate in detail, and moderate in price, Chambers's has long held a place in the front rank."—*New York Book Buyer*.

"Altogether it is an accurate, concise, low-priced compendium of universal knowledge; a rich treasure for any household or public library."—*Maine Argus*.

"From daily use we can recommend it both conscientiously and cordially as a marvellously full, ac-

curate, and convenient work of reference."—*N. O. States*.

"Certainly it is a most attractive work. Chambers's Encyclopædia has always had a host of friends, and in this new edition they will be multiplied."—*Boston Literary World*.

"As a handy reference encyclopædia we do not know its superior. It covers the great variety of topics with comprehensiveness, but with a condensed care of statement which excludes everything not absolutely essential."—*Electric Magazine*.

"Not so large as one or two others, it has been more convenient; not so expensive, it has come within the reach of a larger number of persons of moderate means. In breadth and accuracy it has been the equal of the largest."—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*.

"Above all publications of the kind it is suited to the wants of average people, and is written in the most interesting style. A person referring to it often finds himself reading on and on, so rich are its pages in useful and entertaining material."—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*.

#### HALF-HOUR SERIES

Selected and arranged by CHARLES MORRIS. Uniform in style, size, and binding.

##### Half-hours with the Best Humorous Authors.

(Just published). Embraces some of the choicest writings of the best American, English, and foreign humorists. In four volumes. 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, \$6.00. Half Morocco, \$10.00. Three-quarters calf, \$13.00.

##### Half-hours with American History.

Two Volumes. Crown 8vo. Cloth, \$3.00. Half morocco, \$5.00. Three-quarters calf, \$6.50.

##### Half-hours with the Best American Authors.

Complete in four crown 8vo. volumes. Cloth, \$6.00. Half morocco, \$10.00. Three-quarters calf, \$13.00. 8vo. size, 4 vols., half cloth, 16.00.

##### Half-hours with the Best Foreign Authors.

Nine volumes. Crown 8vo. Cloth, gilt top, \$6.00. Half morocco, \$10.00. Three-quarters calf, \$13.00.

"This collection is in truth an extremely interesting one, and the books of the time offer no better method for a ready acquaintance with the 'choice and master-spirits' of literature."—*New York Times*.

"Gems have been gathered from every department of literature, and have been edited with a taste and refinement fitting their own high character."—*The Chautauquan*.

##### Cycling Art, Energy, and Locomotion.

A series of Remarks on the development of Bicycles, Tricycles, and Man-motor Carriages. By ROBERT P. SCOTT. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$2.00.

##### Involuntary Idleness.

An Exposition of the Cause of the Discrepancy Existing Between the Supply of and the Demand for Labor and Its Products. By HUGO BILGRAM. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00.

##### Gold That Did Not Glitter.

A New Novel by VIRGINIUS DABNEY, author of "Don Miff." 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00.

##### Madame de Maurescamp.

A story of Parisian Life. By OCTAVE FEUILLET, of the French Academy. Translated by BETH PAGE. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents. Cloth, \$1.00.

It is an entertaining and romantic story of life in Paris. The incidents are many and varied, and the translation is of unusual excellence.

##### The Pajiah.

By F. ANSTEY, author of "A Fallen Idol." No. 102 of *Lippincott's Series of Select Novels*. Paper, 25 cents. Half Cloth, 50 cents.

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by the Publishers, free of expense, on receipt of the price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., 715 and 717 Market St., Phila.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY'S NEW BOOKS.

### The Marble Faun.

A Romance of Monte Beni. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. *New Holiday Edition.* Beautifully illustrated with fifty photographs of sculpture, paintings, etc., and of localities in which the scenes of the book are laid—chiefly views in Rome. With a steel-plate portrait of Hawthorne. In two volumes, 8vo., gilt top, very carefully printed and tastefully bound. With slip covers in the Italian style, in cloth box, \$6.00. Beautifully bound in a special style of full-polished calf, \$12.00, net. In full white vellum, gilt top, \$12.00, net.

### The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. A New Edition from new plates, with engraved title-pages from designs by Mrs. Henry Whittman. 2 vols. 16mo., carefully printed and tastefully bound, gilt top, \$2.50.

This edition of Dr. Holmes's most famous book has been prepared with the utmost care to meet the demand for so delightful a work in an attractive style suited to its classic merits.

### The Struggle for Immortality.

Essays by ELIZABETH STUART PHILIPS, author of "The Gates Ajar," etc. 16mo., \$1.25.

A book of peculiar interest for all thoughtful readers.

### The Church in Modern Society.

By REV. JULIUS H. WARD. 16mo., \$1.00

In this book Mr. Ward, who has given much study to religious and social questions, shows the part which the Christian Church has had in the development of the institutions of society, the position it now occupies, and the work that lies before it, if it is to control the social factors of modern life.

### Memoirs of a Millionaire.

A Novel. By LUCIA TRUE AMES. 16mo., \$1.25.

Miss Ames's novel will in some respects appeal to the same persons who have been deeply impressed by "Looking Backward." It emphasizes the responsibilities of large wealth and indicates how it may be most wisely used, yet is none the less a very readable story, abounding in noble suggestions and presenting beautiful ideals.

### Atlantic Index.

An Index to THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, Volumes I.-LXII. (1857-1888.) 8vo., \$3.00.

A full index to all the articles and writers, with their several contributions in THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY from its beginning to the present year.

### Thackeray's Works.

Illustrated Library Edition. In twenty-two volumes. Volumes XIX, XX. CHRISTMAS STORIES and ROUNDABOUT PAPERS. 2 vols., crown 8vo., gilt top, \$1.50 each.

\*\* For sale by all Booksellers Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.

**HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,  
BOSTON.**

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## LATE PUBLICATIONS

### LOUISA M. ALCOTT: HER LIFE, LETTERS, AND JOURNALS.

Edited by EDNA H. D. CHENEY. With portraits and view of the Alcott Home in Concord. One volume. 16mo. Uniform with "Little Women." Price, \$1.50.

It is edited by Mrs. Edna H. Cheney, a very intimate friend of Miss Alcott's, from her journals and letters, and gives a close and valuable view of a life that was dear to thousands of admirers. It is practically an autobiography, such copious use having been made of the journals and letters that Miss Alcott almost tells the whole story herself. It is the only authorized life, and as such will be eagerly welcomed by the many readers of her books.

### LULA'S LIBRARY.

By LOUISA M. ALCOTT. Volume III. Contains, "Recollections of My Childhood," written by Miss Alcott shortly before her death. 16mo., cloth, \$1.00.

The "Recollections" were written a year or two before Miss Alcott died, and give a little sketch of her life as a child that will appeal to every other child. They will all feel much nearer to their favorite author as they read them.

### A FEW MORE VERSES.

By SUSAN COOLIDGE. 1 vol., 16mo., cloth, \$1.00.

An entirely new collection and companion to the first volume, "Verses by S. C.," of which the New Haven *Palladium* says, "'Verses' a modest name for a casket of gems, a collection of rare and beautiful literary pearls."

### JUST SIXTEEN.

A new volume of stories. By SUSAN COOLIDGE. Square 16mo., cloth, uniform with "What Katy Did," "A Little Country Girl," etc. \$1.25.

The set of Miss Coolidge's stories now numbers twelve volumes, including the well-known "What Katy Did" books, a favorite series with the young folks.

### THE KINGDOM OF COINS.

A Tale for Children of All Ages. By JOHN BRADLEY GILMAN. "I pray thee tell me . . . didst never travel in thy sleep?" Illustrated by F. T. Merrill. Small 4to., illustrated board covers, 60 cents.

To describe this book in a paradox one might say that it is like "Alice in Wonderland," and at the same time that it is not like that book. A new and original story about "Bad Penny" and other pennies, the "mare" that "money makes go," and other queer things to be seen in that strange place.

### GRANDMA'S RHYMES AND CHIMES

For Children. A Selection of new Nursery Poems by the most popular American Authors. An illustrated quarto volume, illuminated board covers, \$1.50; cloth, gilt, \$2.00.

This collection of charming pictures and exquisite rhymes by popular writers, selected with great care and judgment, forms a unique book with which to gladden the heart of childhood.

\*\* For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by the Publishers, free of expense, on receipt of the price.

**ROBERTS BROTHERS,  
Boston.**

## J. E. CALDWELL &amp; CO.

## Precious Stones Precious Stones

Diamond Necklaces  
Diamond and Pearl Necklaces  
Sapphire and Pearl Necklaces  
Pearl and Turquoise Necklaces  
Pearl Necklaces

Diamond,  
Ruby,  
Sapphire,  
Emerald  
and  
Pearl

Brooches,  
Rings, Pendants,  
Bracelets,  
Earrings and  
Pins

## Precious Stones Precious Stones

**J. E. CALDWELL & CO.**

902 Chestnut Street.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### METZEROTT, SHOEMAKER.

Anarchy in Chicago—Communism in Paris—Socialism in London and Germany—Nationalism in Boston! The air is full of germs of new thought which the people are consciously or unconsciously drinking in.

*Metzerott, Shoemaker*, is a novel written in an unpretentious style, with a masterly blending of pathos and humor, with an extraordinary galaxy of interesting characters, with a rapid movement and dramatic climaxes. A notable work of fiction, yet a wise and intelligent presentation of a practical and practicable phase of *Christian Socialism*.

Absolutely free from cant, it is radical, yet religious and wholesome. A GREAT NOVEL. 12mo. \$1.50.

### AD LUCEM.

A dainty little novel compiled by Miss Mary Lloyd, containing brief selections in prose and verse from St. Augustine, St. Chrysostom, Jeremy Taylor, Luther, Wordsworth, Clough, Longfellow, and others, for the consolation of the afflicted or distressed in body, mind, or estate." 18mo. Part-colored cloth. \$1.00.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

### WAR AND PEACE.

Two vols., 12mo., cloth, \$3.00.

### A HISTORY OF FRANCE.

By VICTOR DURUY. In one volume. 12mo., cloth, \$2.00.

### CONVENIENT HOUSES, WITH FIFTY PLANS FOR THE HOUSE-KEEPER.

8vo. \$2.50.

### ROLF AND HIS FRIENDS.

By J. A. K. 12mo. \$1.25.

A Century of American Literature 12mo. . . \$1.75  
Jed a Boy's Adventures in the Army, 12mo. . . 1.50  
Walks Abroad of Two Young Naturalists, 8vo. . . 2.00  
The French Revolution, 12mo. . . 1.50  
Famous Men of Science, 12mo. . . 1.50  
Memoirs of Napoleon, 4 vols., 12mo. . . 5.00  
Her Majesty's Tower, 2 vols. In one, 12mo. . . 2.00  
Impressions of Russia, 12mo. . . 1.25

**T. Y. CROWELL & CO.,  
13 Astor Place, New York.**

# THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XIX.—No. 480.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1889.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE question whether Mr. Tanner's removal indicated a change of policy on the part of the Administration is settled by a decision of Assistant Secretary Bussey. It will be remembered that Mr. Tanner fixed upon \$4 a month as the minimum pension-rate, and proceeded to advance lower pensions to that amount. Mr. Bussey rules that the requirement of the law makes it imperative to grade pensions with strict reference to the degree of disability incurred, and that there are degrees for which even \$4 a month would be an excessive compensation. The only exceptions to this principle of proportional rating are those created by specific legislation.

Another characteristic feature of Mr. Tanner's management of the Pension Office was the rerating of pensions so as to increase their amount, without any fresh examination as to the extent of the disability incurred while in service. This also Secretary Noble has set aside, on application of Senator Manderson of Nebraska, who was one of the pensioners thus rerated. Very properly the Senator declined to receive the increase of pension until he was fully assured of its legality, and when he found the Secretary of the Interior thought it illegal, he returned the new certificate for cancellation.

We congratulate the Administration on both these decisions. Next to the task of carrying into effect the pledges given by the party and by General Harrison with reference to the Civil Service, its most delicate task is to sail with an even keel in the matter of pensions. The expectations of the soldiers will tend to sway its judgment in one direction; the criticisms of the opposition may deflect it in the other. Mr. Tanner stood for a deflection of the former kind, and his removal from office was a right and courageous act, although it has made it very hard to find a competent man to take his place. It would have been well if the civil service record of the Administration had been equally good. But what was refused to the soldiers has been yielded to the politicians.

We present elsewhere nearly the whole of the very practical and suggestive paper of Mr. Richard H. Dana, of Boston, on the measures which may be taken to remove the minor post-offices of the country from their present unfortunate situation in the Spoils lists. We strongly approve the suggestion that this would fitly be the next step in the Civil Service Reform movement. In many localities, we think, the people are disgusted with the local contests over the post-offices, and would help to put the system out of the reach of the political "workers." There are places in eastern Pennsylvania which have incurred shame and disgrace by the malevolence and pettiness of the post-office quarrels within the past six months, and the mass of the community begin to appreciate how fruitful of demoralization the patronage methods are.

MR. HENRY CABOT LODGE in his speech before the Middlesex Club last Saturday made a good defense of his own course as regards appointments in the Charleston navy yard under this Administration. He showed that when Mr. Harrison was inaugurated there were exactly three men in that yard, out of about 300, who had not been appointed during the previous four years, and that every appointment had been that of a Democrat. Since the 4th of March 18 of the 297 Democrats have been removed, and replaced by Republicans. Of these removals he was responsible for 15, and 12 of these were reinstatements of experienced men who had been displaced under Mr. Cleveland. All that was needed to complete the defense was a statement of his reasons in the case of the other three. We presume that Mr. Lodge admits

that there is a principle involved, and that it is as much affected by three removals as by three hundred; and also that it is no answer where a principle is at stake to insist that our sins are much fewer than those of the other party. We do not say that there were not as good reasons in the case of the three as of the twelve. But we find it strange that Mr. Lodge did not think it necessary to be specific about them.

Are we to accept as a general answer his plea that removals for merely political reasons have become a part of the common law of the land? He says:

"A large number of the offices of the United States are patronage offices, that is, they have been given out by political parties in turn, and they have never been placed under the law. A man, whether he be President or Secretary or Congressman, has thrown upon him the administration of a certain number of those patronage offices. There is no method by which his constituents, who have as much right to Government employment as anybody else, can even have their applications considered, except through his efforts, and if he fails to do it he simply shirks a duty which is placed upon him by the existing custom of politics. He has got to deal with that system as he finds it. Supposing that I thought the caucus system was a bad system of making nominations. If the system is bad, as I believe it is; if it is a bad system of administering routine offices by politics, let us change the system by law, but as for holding the President or anybody else responsible, crying out that they are not civil service reformers because they administer a given system in the only way it can be administered, is absurd on its face. Civil service reform can be advanced in but one way, and that is by the operation of law. If the people of this country believe, as I think they do, that it is well to have the routine offices thrown open fairly to all the other citizens of the United States, as every other occupation is thrown open in this country, then they will place them under the law. If they do not believe so, they will retain it as it is; but to rail at any President, Congressman, or Senator because he administers a system which can be administered in no other way, is simply due either to ignorance or malice."

This is a clear and intelligible statement of a false doctrine. Neither the law nor the desire of the American people imposes any such duty upon the President and members of Congress. It is not the people but the workers—the *citoyens actifs* of our system—who demand such shifts in the offices. It is quite within the power of the President to refuse to make or allow of any changes which are not demanded by the interests of the public service. That General Harrison was elected after giving that pledge showed that the people would not have been offended if he had chosen to exercise his unquestionable prerogative to extend the principle to every office under the government. And there is not a ruler on the face of the earth who is freer to enforce the laws and keep his promises, than is an American president who is not working for a renomination. Nor could any president make a record which would make his reelection more probable, than Mr. Harrison might have made by living up to the spirit of his letter of acceptance. It is not the people, it is the pressure of party affiliations, and the force of bad traditions, which have warped all our presidents since General Jackson set the bad example. And we fear that Mr. Lodge's defense does not show that he is the timber to make a president as firm for the right side of this question as General Jackson was for the wrong side. That is the man we want, and our political life will date a new era from the day when he breaks the force of our bad traditions.

PRESIDENT ELIOT has not done anything surprising in detaching himself from the Mugwumps finally and forever, and casting in his lot with the Democratic party. He never really belonged to the Mugwumps. He repudiated in 1884 the pretense that he bolted the Republican nomination because Mr. Cleveland was a more virtuous man than Mr. Blaine, and he took no part in the personal attacks upon the latter. He declared that for his own



part it was the Republican declarations in favor of Protection which decided him to step outside the party. And while he acted with the Mugwumps that year, he repudiated their policy of being a party without a candidate of their own. He wished to have a third ticket put into the field to test the exact strength of the movement, whatever might be the effect on the election. He now declines to continue any longer among the unattached party. He wishes to be regarded as a Democrat, and he means to exercise the rights given him by avowed and recognized membership in that party to control its policy to the best results attainable. And he is a Democrat because he recognizes Free Trade as the principle and policy of that party, and is himself a believer in Free Trade.

This is just what we should have expected from a man of Dr. Eliot's frankness. He always, and he almost alone, commanded respect while he was in the ranks of the Republican bolters. Our own respect is heightened by his detaching himself from them and going to his own place. We need such candor to clear the political atmosphere, and to eliminate the insincerity which has attached to so much of the recent career of the "scholar in politics."

THE Congress of the Americas, after visiting New England and meeting with admirable hospitality, crossed into the Middle States and were welcomed at Albany by Governor Hill. It would seem as though the Governor were anxious to conciliate the Mugwump element in his State, and the Nation, for he embraced the opportunity to make a Free Trade speech to the delegates, which was as much out of place as anything well could be. It is bad enough for the Free Trade newspapers to exert themselves to throw a wet blanket over the Congress by daily reiteration of their opinion that we can have no trade with our neighbors so long as we continue to be Protectionists. But for the governor of a great commonwealth to abuse his position on such an occasion to denounce the policy of his country, and to assure the Congress by inevitable implication that nothing could come of its labors, was an act worthy of a very small man.

Governor Hill was not even a shrewd politician in this transaction. He received no plaudits from the Mugwumps. The New York Times received his plea for Free Trade with a silence that might be felt. On the other hand, the wing of the Democracy represented by the New York Sun always have supported him as a supposed offset to Mr. Cleveland's Free Trade notions, and will not find their enthusiasm growing warmer in discovering that there is no difference between the two men, except in point of sincerity.

THERE is every reason to expect another general movement in favor of fixing eight hours as the legal limit of a day's labor in mines and factories in both this country and England. The great labor organizations of this country have the proposal under consideration, and in one trade at least—that of book-printing—there is an organization to resist the demand. In Great Britain, the miners are to lead off, and to begin a general strike if the demand is refused. But it will not stop with them. The British Congress of Trades' Unions has been taking the suffrage of the working classes on the subject, and the published returns—which are very imperfect as yet—indicate a majority nearly four to one in favor of the eight hours limit, and nearly six to one in favor of agitating for a law to establish it.

In the general revival of business and industry in both countries, the agitators think they see their opportunity for a successful effort. We think the signs of the times indicate that they will meet with less resistance from public opinion generally than they did formerly. The belief that all such questions are settled by natural economic law has grown distinctly weaker with every year of recent history, and the disposition to lean on specific arrangements of law or contract has increased proportionally. And along with this there has been a growth of the feeling that the working classes generally have to spend their lives under circumstances unfavorable to both mind and body, and that a shorter tale of

hours spent in "wasting fatigue in bad, over-heated air" is desirable unless the race of mankind is to be sacrificed to industrialism. When we find this opinion not only in the writings of those who especially are characterized by the philanthropic spirit, but in the writings of economists, artists, and others, we think it indicates that society has been thinking out this problem.

OF course the international relations of the question are its most serious difficulty. It may be, as Mr. George Gunton claims, that in the long run, reduced hours of labor will cheapen production and at the same time raise wages. But in the short run it probably will increase the cost of production, and thus give an advantage to the producers of those countries in which labor is carried on for ten, twelve, fourteen, and even sixteen hours. The English laborers see this, and some of them at least are ready to couple with their demand for legislation another demand for the Protection of home industry against the competition of countries which set no such limit to the "length of a day's work." Mr. H. H. Champion, who speaks for them in *The Nineteenth Century*, says that wherever the English producer would be placed at a disadvantage because the foreigner can buy labor at a cheaper rate, "Protection would be justifiable, since it would protect our workmen from being undersold by races who are only superior to them in having a lower standard of comfort—in fact, in being less civilized;" and it "would have the unqualified approval of everyone who understands and approves the main principles of trades-unionism. . . . In every country where the working classes have a controlling power over the legislature, the protection of native labor against unfair competition from abroad will always be popular." This reasoning applies with still greater force to the United States. A necessary corollary of the establishment of eight hours as a day's term of work must be the more solid support of the American policy of Protection by our laborers. Their partial defection in 1888 lost Connecticut and New Jersey, imperiled Protection's success in New York, and even increased the Democratic vote in parts of Pennsylvania. They must show more foresight and forethought in coming elections, if they are to maintain the advantages they now possess, to say nothing of securing new ones.

THE Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church disposed of the proposed Hymnal exactly as we suggested last week. It sent it back to the Commission which prepared it, adding a provision for an increase of the members from seven to nine. As Mr. James Biddle, who was a member of the Commission, secured an amendment for the filling of vacancies made by resignation, it is to be presumed that there will be more than two members, and the expression of the Convention's desire that they should be skilled hymnologists might be said to designate Mr. Bird and Mr. Anketell for two of these places.

Two constitutional questions excited much discussion. One of these was to erect a court of appeal, to which the cases of clergymen subjected to prosecution under the canons might be taken, has been mooted for many years. It was once more defeated. The Roman Catholic and the Presbyterian Churches alike secure their clergy and laymen against local prejudice and persecution, by enabling them to carry their cases to the highest tribunal. The Episcopal Church exercises no disciplinary authority over its laity, except that the rector of a congregation may refuse the communion to persons known to be guilty of certain heinous offenses. But in doing so the rector acts on his own knowledge and judgment, and acts finally, unless his bishop should see fit to remonstrate with him. And the Episcopal clergy have no recourse beyond the clerical court appointed by the bishop to try them for offenses canonically alleged.

THE proposal to group the dioceses into provinces with an archbishop at the head of each, and these archbishops gathered into a separate house of the Convention, was referred to a Committee, but as yet no action has been taken. Such an arrange-



ment would compromise the Church very gravely in the discussions which aim at Christian union with other denominations. It has been the strong point of the American episcopate that it does not seek to revive the features of that imperial Roman organization to which the Christian Church was assimilated when it became the Church of the Empire, except in so far as the substitute of the *diocesis* for the *parochia* has been a copying of that arrangement. It is this that has given whatever force it possesses to the proposal that other denominations shall unite with it in accepting "the historic episcopate" in its simplicity, and apart from any historical accretions or adjustments which may have gathered around it. But the establishment of superiors to bishops and the investing these with a special jurisdiction, would be putting a very different face on the question. And it would raise the question, "Why not a Pope on top of all?"—and this with much greater pertinence in a country where the provincial system has been deliberately adopted, than in England, where it is a tradition inherited from the age before the renunciation of papal supremacy.

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions met this week in New York, for the first time for more than half a century. The report of the prudential secretary, Dr. Alden, aims at showing that the policy of the Board in refusing to send out missionaries who believe in the continuance of probation after death, has not weakened it in the confidence of the churches nor checked the flow of contributions. But this very report shows that the increase in direct contributions from the churches during the year has been only \$476.53, all the other increase (\$7,300.-88) being from legacies, which as a rule are willed long before they are received, and are no indication of contemporary popularity. It also showed that possible deficits of this and the previous four years have been met by drawing upon the Swett Fund, which has furnished \$467,850 in five years, and has only \$108,000 left to meet future deficits. At this rate the year 1891 will see the Board obliged either to hand over some of its mission-fields to more solvent organizations, or effect in some other way a contraction of its operations.

Passing from means to men, we find that during the year there was an addition of fifty-two persons to the missionary force, of whom thirty-six were women, and that only twelve of the number are ranked as missionaries, the rest being lay assistants. Of these twelve it is said that only two were educated in New England, and only two were college graduates, and that not one of the twelve graduated from the Andover, Bangor, or Yale schools of theology. The Board is thus narrowed down so far as New England is concerned to the Hartford (formerly East Windsor) seminary,—which represents only the extreme right wing of Congregationalist orthodoxy,—and is thus thrown out of relation to the forces which are training the ministry of the denomination at large. That it is not likely to prosper on that basis hardly needs to be proved, for although the Presbyterian seminaries and those of the Western Congregationalists may continue to furnish it with a dozen missionaries a year, their constituents hardly will replenish its treasury when the Swett and Otis Funds have been exhausted.

IN the State of Iowa not a mile of new railroad has been built for a year past. This not because Prohibition has checked the advance of the State in prosperity, but because the railroad laws of Iowa have made investments in that kind of property extremely undesirable. Formerly the State was noted for the moderation and good sense shown in its legislation on this subject. It followed the example of Massachusetts in creating a Railroad Commission, in which large discretionary powers were vested, but whose chief function was to give advice backed by public opinion. This arrangement does not seem to have worked as well in the West as in the East, probably because the western roads are owned by people at a distance, while those of Massachusetts are not. Absentee

owners generally care little for any public opinion which is not embodied in a law. But Iowa seems to have overdone the business of crystalizing opinion into legislation, so that capital has come to avoid the State in the matter of railroad investments.

MANSLAUGHTER by the careless use of electric light apparatus seems to Mayor Grant of New York to have gone far enough. He finds the city full of wires which either never were insulated by shellac-tape, or from which the covering is so worn away that it is almost certain death to touch them. He also finds that the companies charge these wires with an electric tension which is highly dangerous to all who have to deal with them. But when he got the Board of Electric Control to order that all the dangerous wires should be cut at once, the courts interposed with the customary injunctions and delayed all proceedings.

Our cities are waking up to the dangers which attend electric lighting, and which are by no means confined to the workmen employed by the lighting companies. It is only a few years since the wires were brought into use, and already the insulation of many is worn to a degree which makes them a deadly peril to persons and to property. It is believed that the great fire which destroyed Mr. Talmage's ugly "Tabernacle" in Brooklyn, on Sunday, was due to this cause, which may yet set a whole city on fire. Nor is the danger completely overcome with the burial of the wires. So long as the use of gas continues along with electricity, there will be violent underground explosions through the electricity igniting mixtures of air with coal gas. Thus the adjustment of a new and powerful agency to the established methods and arrangements of our great cities is by no means a simple matter. In the interests of the public it should be placed under dictatorial control, and that can hardly be effected without vesting the ownership in the municipality itself.

THE latest disclosures in the Cronin case are very satisfactory on one side, as showing how desperate are the conspirators who accomplished the assassination. Nothing short of desperation would have suggested the protracted and systematic attempts to pack the jury with men hired to acquit the accused. It is not very probable that these proceedings were planned by the prisoners, or their immediate friends. It is much more likely that they are the work of those who were behind the plot, and who fear that the prisoners, if convicted, will not endure their penalty in silence.

On the other hand, these proceedings are alarming as showing the power of this villainous conspiracy to tamper with the proceedings of courts. It is true that the bribery was detected, but this was only through the honesty of one juror and the presence of mind of his employer, to whom he told the story. And it is notable that two court bailiffs were used as the agents in the work of corruption. A former citizen of Illinois recently remarked to us: "I observe that in Pennsylvania you have great confidence in your courts and your judges. We can no more trust the courts than any other part of our civil administration."

EVEN Mr. Smalley is obliged to admit that things look badly for the Unionist combination in Great Britain. As he shows, the Liberals hardly could have had a worse candidate in the Elgin and Nairn burghs than Mr. Seymour Keay, who is eminently a crank and has added the advocacy of Mr. Henry George's theories to his already large assortment of crotchets. Yet he goes to Parliament to misrepresent his constituents in these matters, by virtue of his being a hearty Home Ruler, and that by a larger majority than his predecessor had in 1885. This, added to the wresting of Peterborough and North Buckinghamshire from the Unionists, indicates a drift of opinion from the Unionist party.

Mr. Chamberlain and others have been demanding that the Unionist alliance be strengthened by organizing a Nationalist party out of the Tories and bolting Liberals, and this demand the *Standard* supports. But a worse name for the new party hardly could be devised. It is distinctly an anti-Nationalist party. It is

based on a common hostility to the demands of Ireland for a recognition of her national rights. The proper name therefore would be the Imperialist party, for the Empire,—as Mr. Mulford told us,—is the enemy of the Nation. Nor is it easy to see how the combination would be made stronger by this juggling with its elements, even if it did make it easier for Mr. Chamberlain to hold his own in Sheffield against recalcitrant Tories. The suggestion is valuable only as showing that the Unionist combination is felt to be working very badly.

ITALY certainly has conducted her foreign policy for the last eighteen years after a fashion which justifies the censures Mr. Gladstone has pronounced upon her. The best foreign policy for the country was masterly inactivity, when once her natural boundaries had been secured. The new government had enough to keep it busy in the establishment of civil order in a country devastated by misgovernment and honey-combed with secret criminal societies. It also had the task of reconciling local traditions with a general national policy, and readjusting commercial and industrial relations after the obliteration of the custom-house lines which had traversed the peninsula. It cannot be said to have addressed itself with serious intelligence to any of these problems. It increased the economic and industrial difficulty by adding international Free Trade to the strain of unaccustomed competition at home. It tried to establish respect for the law by introducing the French code and French judicial methods, where the simplest procedure was the most likely to succeed. It swept away all provincial self-government and annihilated local initiative by copying the strongly centralized methods of French administration. As a result the general condition of Italy is even worse than before the unification of the country, except that education has been more widely diffused, and the monastic orders of idle men and women have been abolished.

To compensate for failures at home, Italian statesmen have inaugurated a brilliant foreign policy, and have played on the vanity of the people in its support. The advance of France in Egypt has been watched with a lively jealousy. Failing to add Tripoli to Italy as an offset to the French acquisition of Tunis, the Italians have sought an extension of territory in the region south of Egypt, and the last announcement is that a protectorate over Abyssinia has been proclaimed. This will be about as profitable a business as shearing swine. The wool will not pay in either quality or quantity for the vast amount of trouble it will involve.

Worse still, is the part Italy has condescended to play in the politics of Europe. Her newspapers talk of the Latin race and its interests in the new world as imperiled by the Congress of the Americas. But in the old world Italy stands in close alliance with the two Teutonic powers against the chief representative of that race. She has pledged herself to support Germany in a great European war, out of jealousy of the country which in 1859 began her liberation from the Tedeschi, and which stands nearest to her in blood, in social sympathies, in religious faith, and in social methods. And all this because her brilliant foreign policy brings her into collision with France.

#### FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK.

THE movements of the Trust stocks, the Atchison reorganization plan, and the state of the money market have been the prominent topics of interest in Wall Street through the week. There seemed no bottom to the price for sugar stock. Name a figure which seemed the very lowest it could touch, and the next movement carried it five or six points lower still. We do not know yet the inside history of the tremendous decline in its price, which from 126 brought it down to nearly half that, and just about the quotations which were made for the stock when it was first quoted on the Exchange. It was then an unknown, new-fangled thing, which people were afraid of, and heard with incredulity that it was paying ten per cent. dividends. If these dividends are to be maintained, the fall in the price of the stock is inexplicable. It cannot be explained on any theory of the liquida-

tion of an estate which was a large holder of the certificates. Such an explanation has been offered, but it is inadequate. Rich men who know the sugar trade thoroughly would have bought the stock immediately after it broke par in amounts sufficient to stay the decline. Ten per cent. securities are pretty scarce in these days at par, or anywhere near it. Sugar stock would not have fallen as it has had there been confidence that the dividends were sure. Even if six per cent. were sure, the stock is absurdly cheap. The demoralization among the holders of it seems complete. We shall know later why this is so.

The causes of the fall in Cotton Oil stock are known. There was a bitter quarrel among the directors, and one party was doing its best to break down the other. The quarrel dates back to the time when the stock sold about 60, to which it had risen on the promise, express or implied, that a dividend should be paid. The people making that promise were of such weight in the company that on their assurances, personally given, it was stated in this article that the dividend would be paid. But another party of the directors had already sold their stock, they defeated the motion to declare a dividend, and left the others to sell out as best they could. They sold out, and waited their chance for revenge. It came when the first party started to buy back their stock, which they did when the price had fallen to 50. The more they bought the more the others sold them, until the buying party were so filled up they could not carry the load through a period of tight money. Cotton Oil, as a trust stock, is not in favor as a collateral with the banks. The end soon came. The load of the stock was thrown over and the price went speedily from 50 to 40. It broke five points in one day. The short sellers covered their contracts without trouble at 40 and below, and went long. They are now bulls on the stock. This is the explanation of Gen. Sam. Thomas's bull interview on Cotton Oil a day or two ago.

The Atchison scheme of reorganization seems to be received favorably, but for all that, it is utterly unlikely it can be carried through without putting the property into the hands of a Receiver and to a foreclosure. But this could be done by amicable arrangement. The pith of the scheme is simply this: that all Atchison bondholders of every sort and kind (there are about sixty-seven different mortgages on the property) shall exchange their bonds for new general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds and new 5 per cent. income bonds, the different values of the old bonds being paid for by the proportion in which the exchange is made. The stockholders are not asked to contribute anything. They have \$80,000,000 new 5 per cent. income bonds put ahead of them, which is considered enough. They are lucky to escape so easily. It is probable that a 20 per cent. assessment was at one time part of the plan, but it was changed. The present fixed charges of the Atchison Company are, in round numbers, \$11,000,000 per annum. Under the new scheme they would be about \$7,500,000. This sum is considered to be fairly within the earning capacity of the company in the worst of times, so that the interest on the 4s. may be considered absolutely safe. This was what was done with the Reading Company, and the general mortgage 4s. of that company are as safe a bond as there is in the market.

The question arises what can be done with bondholders who refuse to exchange their bonds? A bond is a contract. The bondholder contracts to pay the specified interest; if he fails, the lender takes the security. There is no way in which he can be coerced into changing his contract. The Atchison plan is really a proposal for voluntary refunding of the company's debt, and the question is if it can be carried out.

Apparently the effect on the stock was good. The price had been driven down below 30, but it rallied on London buying the day before the plan was published here—a sure proof that it had been given out quietly over there; and when the publication was made, all the crowd of small traders who had been selling the stock, rushed in to cover. They had calculated on an assessment, and when none appeared in the plan they took alarm. Considering the outlook for the company, 50 is high enough for the stock. Under favorable circumstances it must be years before it can come in sight of a dividend again. It is likely to continue a popular trading stock, much as Erie used to be, and if any one buys it or sells it at 30 he is very likely to be able to buy or sell it again at that price several times within the next year.

The general list of stocks has held with considerable firmness through the smashing of the trust stocks, and the fight between the bull and bear parties became very well defined. The latter manipulated the money market again, and made it as uncomfortable as possible for borrowers. The former protected certain specialties and advanced others. The Drexel-Morgan stocks, it was noted, were as strong as certain prominent Gould stocks were weak. Among the strongest on the list were the Chesapeakes. No one who has followed the suggestions made in this article with reference to those securities but has reasons to be satisfied.



## THE CREDULITY OF CYNICISM.

THE threatened collapse of the Sugar Trust recalls several occurrences in our recent history in which the cynicism which thinks itself wisdom is found to be quite another thing. The Sugar Trust, like others of the kind, was a big experiment on the credulity of the business and investing public. Like the Cheap Jack's razors, it was "made to sell." Its projectors united a large number of refineries in a single corporation, and issued stock to represent the value of their property, and placed these certificates on the stock market. Nobody in his senses would have thought of paying such a price for the separate establishments as these certificates represented. But the idea that a great monopoly would have the power to enrich its stockholders by exacting of the public such prices as it pleased, was one which commended itself to a great body of investors. None of them, probably, would justify such an exaction as morally right. They would have admitted that it was achieving a gain without rendering a service, and that this, when taken in connection with the large element of risk, made the whole transaction of the same moral quality with those which take place across the table covered with green cloth. But the conviction that the thing most likely to succeed in this world is "sharp practice" is so deeply rooted in the minds of many that the certificates of the trust were bought at excessive prices, in the face of its condemnation by the courts and the organs of public opinion.

The collapse of the job, therefore, is not to be deplored, since the heaviest losses will fall upon men who are least to be trusted with the use and control of money. The makers of the trust may have made their turn, in time; and that is a matter for regret. But there is no need to mourn over the losses of those who bought into it in the belief that nothing could be so remunerative as a big conspiracy to fleece the public. The "lambs" who have been shorn in this case were caught in trying to play the wolf, and nobody need weep over their losses.

That this transaction should have taken place chiefly in New York is not surprising. No city of this country, unless it be San Francisco, has so much of this cynical confidence in the profitability of fleecing the public. The case of the Grant and Ward firm is in point. The foolish credulity with which that bubble was floated grew out of the belief that the management of the business of the national government was corrupt from top to bottom. General Grant and his son were used as decoys by an unscrupulous rascal, who spread the report that the new firm was to make millions out of the manipulation of government contracts, and that in fact it could tap the national Treasury by the clever use of the ex-President's political connections. This gave Ward his fulcrum to move men having money in the direction he required; and they trusted their millions to him in the faith that public corruption would secure their gains. The result proved that there were no such openings for profitable rascality; and once more the lambs who would fain have been wolves were fleeced.

Yet this did not shake the cynical disbelief in general honesty, and especially in the honest handling of public money. That disbelief was a large factor in the campaign of 1884 in New York City. "Turn the rascals out!" "Let the other side see the books!" were favorite and effective watchwords in the struggle which gave the Democratic ticket its majority. Everybody knows what was the result. The management of the nation's finances, its expenditures, its contracts by the Republican party, were laid bare to hostile scrutiny, with the result that no abuse of any magnitude was discovered. And when the Democrats entered on the campaign of 1888, they were obliged to admit that the startling disclosures which they had promised to the public had not been brought forth.

So much is known to everybody. What is not generally known is the number and scope of the schemes set on foot after Mr. Cleveland's election to accomplish for Democratic advantage what it was assumed had been done by the Republicans for their own.

The hungry and thirsty party was to satisfy its hunger and thirst at the public expense with other things than the offices. These plans generally came to nothing. Partly this was due to the early discovery that there were no such great "pickings and stealings" as had been supposed, and that the United States was not governed after the fashion of the State and the City of New York. Partly it was due to the discovery that Mr. Cleveland would no more tolerate such things than his Republican predecessors had done.

This cynical estimate of public life and those who take part in it, is a very widely diffused error. It is strongest in those who know the least about government and its affairs. A new and green member often goes to Washington or to Harrisburg with the conviction that he is going into a den of thieves. If there be an unsound spot in his own honesty, it is just this belief that jobbery, bribe-taking, and theft are ordinary and even safe transactions which lay him open to the tempter. When scandals of that kind occur in our legislatures, it is apt to be this inexperienced and cynically credulous element which is found involved. The drag-net of investigation hauls up the greenhorns, who for the first time make the discovery that such practices are not so common as to be safe.

Cynical disbelief in the general honesty is of itself an indication of untrustworthiness. It is equally an indication that the cynic is out of touch with the facts of life. Public life and business life alike hold together because honesty and truthfulness are the rule, and the contrary vices are exceptional. It is quite true that these and similar sins cling to both to a deplorable extent, and furnish abundance of scope for moral reform. But it is not true that they are the ruling element in either. If they were, "the eternal smash" of the Down-Easter would not be far off. We are not so bad as to make it useless to essay a reformation.

. TAKING THE POST OFFICES OUT OF POLITICS.<sup>1</sup>

PRESIDENT HARRISON, in his inaugural address, said: "The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representation of others . . ." This is perfectly true, and in no branch of the service more true than among the postmasters. The question is who are those "others" upon whose "representations" the President must rely? The proposition is frequently put as if the members of Congress belonging to the President's own party were the only persons on whom he could rely, and yet we all know they are the very persons most interested in turning the post-offices into electioneering machines, and the least to be trusted from purely business considerations.

Far from having to resort to the unconstitutional method of relying on the legislative branch for executive appointments, the administration has at hand, in the post-office department itself, a body of men, who, by the scope of their duties, are the very persons upon whose representations a president can rely for information regarding postmasters. These are the post-office inspectors. They are now selected under civil service rules and usually by promotion from other parts of the service. They are a picked lot of men, trained in the postal service, knowing the wants of the service, and having continually to examine into the conduct of the various offices, and report on the need of new post-offices, the discontinuance of old ones, etc.

When a vacancy occurs in any of the smaller post-offices, an inspector can be detailed to visit the locality, see the applicants, and make inquiries regarding their character and experience. For the sake of fairness and regularity the applicants should be made to fill out certain blank forms in their own handwriting, and on a basis of all this information the inspector would make his report, just as a road agent of an express company makes his report on the relative merits of several candidates for local agencies. The higher post-offices, say all above the fourth class,—that is, all with salaries above \$1,000 a year,—could be filled by promotion either from the classified service or from among the post-masters of relatively lower grades, promotions to be based on the efficiency with which they have performed their duties. There are already complete statistics kept regarding the management of all the post-offices, and these could be used for this purpose. For greater convenience, the country should be divided into postal districts, as is done in England for the postal department there, and in this

<sup>1</sup> From the paper by Richard H. Dana, of Boston, read at the meeting of the Civil Service Reform League, Philadelphia, October 1, 1889.

country for the great express companies. Indeed, this division into postal districts is greatly needed for many other purposes. Each district requires some general manager who can know its wants, see to expediting the mails, etc., as can never be done properly from Washington alone. Such a system as this would doubtless work well in the hands of an administration friendly to it, provided there was not too great an opposition from Congressmen. Any system, however, which we propose will, in all probability, be left to the mercies of an indifferent or possible hostile administration, and will lie open to attacks from local politicians. If the appointments of all the fourth class postmasters are left in the hands of the inspectors, there is a danger that the pressure, which no Postmaster-General has yet been able to withstand, will simply be transferred from him to the inspectors. Though they are appointed under civil service rules, it would not be impossible to intimidate the weaker ones, and either remove the stronger ones or put them on other branches of work. We do not want to find ourselves in the position of having urged the adoption of a plan which will allow the spoilsmen, when criticised, to turn around and say: "We have made these appointments which you complain of on the reports of your civil service inspectors. What more do you want?"

It seems well, therefore, that any system we propose should be as strongly fortified from attack as possible. Two very efficient means of fortification occur to one. The first is to incorporate into our system some regulation of removals. Let any bill we propose state clearly that there are to be no removals because of political opinions. With that as the fundamental rule give every man a hearing who wants it, and have no removals except on the written reports of inspectors who conduct these hearings. Suspensions can be made, in extreme cases, awaiting the reports. The hearings, too, need not be conducted with the formality of judicial proceedings, and a well-grounded suspicion, not satisfactorily explained away, may be sufficient cause for removal. There is nothing impractical or unbusiness-like in this regulation of removals. Mr. Adams told me lately that in the Adams Express Company they give "the meanest man a hearing" before removal, and if he thinks he has been treated unfairly at a road agent's hearing, he is given another hearing by an assistant manager. According to the last official report, that for the year ending June 30th, 1888, out of the 1,244 removals of postmasters, 663,—that is, more than one-half,—had been made on the recommendation of post-office inspectors. Why should there be any removals except on such reports, unless, indeed, a hearing be waived by the postmaster himself? How quickly many of the so-called reasons for removal, trumped up by politicians, would vanish into air if there was to be a hearing on them conducted by a trained and competent government inspector?

The second method of fortifying this system of reform would be by eliminating as far as practicable the personal element of choice left to the inspectors. I know no better method than a system of competitive examinations; if it were not too cumbersome, it would be well to apply the examination system to all the fourth class postmasters. A great majority of these postmasters, however, have a very small salary, so small as not to be worth having, as a Republican Congressman from New York State said the other day, on boasting that he had got every postmaster in his district changed whose office was worth having.

Of the 57,376 postmasters, 2,502 are above the fourth-class and their aggregate of salaries is \$1,202,800. The aggregate salary of the 54,874 fourth-class postmasters, is only \$3,386,968, or just about an average of only \$153 a year apiece. As far as I have been able to estimate it, there are less than 6000 having \$500 or more a year; the average salary of the remainder being about \$90 a year. The chief pressure that would be brought to bear upon the inspectors would be for these 6000 places, and if they could be included within the classified civil service, the inspectors might be able to resist the weaker pressure that would be brought to bear for the large number of smaller places, many of them hardly worth the holding.

These 6000 with fair salaries, with chances of promotion and security against removal without a hearing, would probably average a tenure of not less than ten years. That would give 600 postmasterships to be filled each year by examinations. If the country were divided into 12 districts, that would give 50 for each district. Now in Massachusetts alone, the civil service commission held no less than 172 examinations last year, all conducted by the chief examiner, and 73 of these were held in cities outside of Boston. Under the United States Commission for the year ending June 30th, 1888, there were held no less than 450 examinations. The examinations for postmasters of this grade would all be of the same general character and easy to devise, while no small part of the examinations just mentioned were for a great variety of positions, requiring many different kinds of test. A good deal of the machinery of local examining boards could be

made use of and perhaps the post-office inspectors might conduct the examinations in distant towns. Furnishing good securities on the postmasters' bonds, as already required by the law, is of itself a guarantee of character, worth more than a usual letter of recommendation, as no person with property wants to go on the official bond of a dishonest or inefficient man.

The system I should propose would be summed up as follows: Removals never for political opinions, and only after a hearing, and on a written report of an inspector, who is himself selected under the civil service law. Appointments to all the postmasterships, with a salary above \$1000 as rewards for executive ability shown in the postal service, made either from among other postmasters who may apply for a promotion, or from the classified postal service,—a system that has been in successful operation in England for many years. Appointment to all with a salary between \$500 and \$1000 by competitive examinations. And to the still lower grades on the reports of inspectors, regulated in such a way as to secure the greatest possible uniformity and fairness. And for convenience in all of this, a sub-division of the country into suitable postal districts.

Why is not the reclaiming of the postmasters from the patronage system the next great work for the League to take in hand? Let us unite on some measure, as we united on the Eaton Bill, afterwards called the Pendleton Bill, and press for its adoption, and I believe we can get it adopted. If some of us have thought that our efforts since 1883 have been too diffuse, why is not this the very concentration we need?

RICHARD H. DANA.

#### BY ST. DAVID'S TO THE ROSE TREE.

READER, if you are fond of a journey afoot there is a road I could tell you of whose green borders and shady lengths are antidotes against melancholy and the very stuff out of which health is made. It runs between Wayne, where one is landed by rail, and the Rose Tree Inn, which opens its hospitable door beside Media. Stepping out briskly—for the morning is the time to foot it overhill, and morning is a rare encourager of motion—stepping briskly up the road by the station one is led beside the reservoir, and so out of the vine-covered town to the country lanes. There is a fork a little beyond, but either turn will bring the traveler picturesquely down to an abandoned mill-pond—abandoned I should frankly say by all save the contemplative angler—and thence send him on his way up hill to the sweetest of all venerable enclosures the country-side through.

Let me guide you to St. David's Church this autumn morning and enjoy with you the placid, kindly, age-old welcome it gives, seated like some elderly minister by the wayside with quaint and antique garb, but a homely benignity not often encountered in our irreverent day. I have so frequently reverized its weather-stained walls and shingles into such a peaceful character that I am come to greet it as I would the very pastor himself, wandered forward a few hundred years, in all his wonted vestments, and stationed at the gateway to greet a stranger flock. The earliest token of the church is the low wall surrounding the grave yard. It is an iron-stained, white-mortared, colonial piece of masonry made to endure for ages, coped with slanting wood and overrun with the friendly vines of the roadside; a dusty entanglement of blackberry, indian-turnip, elder, and twenty other varieties of leafy vagabondage. A few steps further on one begins to see the gable itself, clothed in ivy and rising from a cluster of ancient gravestones; and, then, by a turn from the road into a shady yard before the gate, the spell is finished, and you have entered into the past.

A barberry bush half conceals the gate (even the shrubbery is old-fashioned hereabouts) which, once passed through, there is a dusk, pine-overhung way between bordering headstones leading to the white church door. What quiet restfulness in this deep-shadowed-retreat! Here, indeed, were the spot to brood hourlong and weave one's thoughts into melodious elegies. Stoke Pogis itself is not more consecrated to that meditation which "burrows like a mole" into the eternal mysteries. When, in some year, from serene and mossier places of learning than we now possess, some future Gray comes to us, he will haunt this spot and draw from its dusky green shadows a later Elegy, breathing of America as the elder one does of stately England.

The simple old white door may be pushed open to-day and we can take a glimpse within. The piety of hundreds of exhortations—perhaps, too, the sleepiness of the everlasting fourthly and fifthly—seems to exhale from the cool interior and sanctify the intruder into its spiritual circle. There is an antique odor in the air, composite of white-wash added yearly, of age-old cushions and benches, of the extinct fires of the stove—and one cannot but be sensible that the earthly remains of the good people below are an element in the musty atmosphere. The white walls reach



up three or four yards to a roof which arches the length of the room without pillar or other support. In the end toward the road,—outside mantled with ivy as if to further protect its sacred offices,—stand the altar and insignia of the church. At the opposite end, above the benches, is a primitive gallery containing such an organ as St. Cecilia herself might have played centuries ago in the youth of instrumental music—and over against the door is another room, apparently more modern than the larger one, used as a school room. Doubtless you would wish to linger here and partake if you might, of the pervading peace—carry it forth to the turbulent city and use it as a medicine to heal overwrought mind and body. It seems to one seated in the cool seclusion the sole panacea for our feverish disease of hurry. But the spell resides alone within the space of ancestral masonry. It has taken a half score of generations of men and a rich expenditure of time to obtain such hallowed peacefulness. Money cannot buy it, learning cannot compass it, nor potent wishes bear it away. The wayfarer who would secure it must sit down, as this old house of God has done, by the roadside of life and let the follies and passion go by while he ripens into venerable peace. A glimpse taken forth; the eye-picture of morning sun-light slanted through the tiny panes and printing the oval casement across floor and seats; the hush of the out-door yard, the ghostly recollections of the graves lying there in aged decay—these are the treasures one may bring away with him—these, and a sense of having for once had a foretaste of the much-desired, long pondered rest which is implied as the opposite of tumultuous life.

But the bright weather calls us out at last and turning the key—left by some earlier pilgrim in the door—we draw it forth and leave it at the parsonage across the road. Such a key it is as was fashioned of old for ornament as well as protection; a ponderous official instrument meant to exalt the sexton and intimidate the unlawful—a St. Peter-like key to ecclesiastic mysteries. Having handed it in to the rector, the journey lies beside his wall—at the end of which we may dip up a crystal drink of water from the spring-house—and out the road before us to its junction with another at right angles along a hillside. Following this road beside a branch of Little Darby creek on the left, we may finally overtake the Little Darby itself and—now having it on the right hand—travel down it to the bridge just below its junction with the Darby creek proper. There may be more picturesque sylvan country than this in other spheres, but I sometimes doubt if it has its superior upon this planet. The meadows lie hugging to their green bosoms the unhurried little stream, the clustered trees slant abroad the pastures, persuading the cattle to a day-dream in the shade; the roomy old farms nestle into grassy repose by the roadsides, or in the mid-fields; and now and again the way takes a gentle dip into the shade of a wood ere it ambles quite into the little knot of ancient houses edged with a forge and mill, that have the bridge for centre. Tall hills make a quadrangle of country loveliness about the bridge—the reverse, yet with its own perfection, of those lawny closes shut in by the walls of English Oxford; and on the opposite side of the stream a saw-mill of some primitive generation lies in weathery grayness by a runnel which one time drove its wheels. Here the chestnut shade invites rest and the great logs provide seats whereon to gather energy for a new start.

The way henceforth lies along the hill-tops, with wide-reaching views in all directions over cultivated farms and woods, and with an occasional gable from some villa lifting above the trees. Then another streamside is reached, another wood throws its shadows over the road, and, emerging, one enters the lazy precincts of Central Square, a civic kind of name for the most rural of villages—or rather, for it is like nothing so much as a group of country gossips at the cross-roads,—chance-met ring of homesteads. From here to Newtown Square is about a mile down a road in front of you, and at the latter baiting-place the tap-room supplies information and comfort in a lordly fashion, and the bench by the door a few minutes' rest and converse with the shirt-sleeved host. The distance from Newtown Square to the "Rose Tree" is a good two miles, completing the eight or nine from the starting point and landing the dusty foot-farer at a haven of country cheer, where the smell of preparing dinner—wisely ordered beforehand—whets an appetite already sharpened by exercise, and soothes the palate with visions of homely plenty.

The greeting from Mine Host is a feature of the "Rose Tree." It is a kindly, human sort of invitation to be at home, and the talk so runs on the household events of a year past, with eddies of reminiscence rising now and then, that one is promptly domesticated and sinks into the easy-chair of the bar-room in the luxury of part-ownership. No life ever quite equals the wayside inn life. It is home and society combined; solitude and gossip run together in a mould of age-touched quaintness and beauty. A boarding-house is like a sheep-pen: all are huddled into an enforced association, and the baa-ing is distraction. A country inn is inhabited for the most part by guests upon a journey. None

stay long enough to let converse run into intimacy. The acquaintance one has with his fellow lodgers is superficial—only clothes deep. He may turn their supposed characteristics a thousand ways to suit his fancy and trace their unaccustomed actions to a throng of motives they may never have been blessed with. No man wears his heart upon his sleeve in a tap-room. You need only take so much of him as you crave, and like the artist who selects his material to suit the artistic requirements, build up a better or more interesting creature out of the chance-met idler than he himself ever dreamed of. The tavern spell is easily entered and as easily sundered. No ties creep about to detain you. When you have eaten and drunk the world is before you, and behind you—if you will—this cosy retreat of an inn.

The "Rose Tree" is a spacious old colonial house with a shiny bench—polished by generations of breeches—running the length of its walls, under a sloping porch. White-washed hitching bars stand before it; and a swinging sign, over which the painted roses after which it was named clamber vine-like, rises from the triangle of road in front. A few houses keep it company, between which runs the road to Media, a mile off. When we have shaken hands with the landlord, who corrupts the Quaker "thee" into the provincial "he," as he smiles benignly through the tan of many summers with an injunction to come again,—we trudge out upon that road, and taking train, sink for a season back into the city hum-drum the richer by some scores of acres in Yvetot.

HARRISON S. MORRIS.

#### YOUTH'S HOPE AND DISILLUSION.

ONCE thought I that the world was made for me,  
And me alone, it was so glad and free;  
Bright flowers bloomed and blossomed in my road,  
Kind hands were near to help me with my load,  
And Nature seemed to speak with voice divine,  
And whisper that the world was mine,—all mine.

Then came the thought, and strange despair it brought,  
That not for me this great world had been wrought,  
But I for it. So bowed I down to Fate  
Which ruled my future, and disconsolate  
Waited until to me should be conveyed  
The World's caprice, for which I had been made.

FLAVEL SCOTT MINES.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THE National Forestry Congress has been in session in this city, during the week. There has been a good attendance of delegates, and an encouraging degree of local interest. The movement to save the forests has received a substantial stimulus the present year, through the impressive object-lesson of the calamities by flood. Johnstown's terrible experience fixes public attention, and it begins to be understood that while it is true that floods occur in wooded countries, as well as those that are denuded, the destructive conditions in the latter are enormously increased. The earnestness and the practical wisdom of the forestry movement will very soon command for it full public recognition.

An interesting and striking feature in the scientific study of the subject is that alluded to by Mr. Schurz in his address on Tuesday evening. He referred to the shrinkage of the rivers, caused by forest destruction along their tributaries. The ordinary flow of the Hudson and the Mohawk, he said, is diminished 20 to 30 per cent. The same is true of streams elsewhere. The creeks of Eastern Pennsylvania are probably not more than half as great,—except in time of flood,—as they were a century ago. The Wissahickon, near its sources, has diminished 40 to 50 per cent. within the last quarter of a century.

PRESIDENT SHARPLESS of Haverford, in presenting his annual report to the corporation, on the 9th instant, was able to make a very encouraging statement. The new freshman class is the largest in the college history, and the best prepared. It makes the total number of students 109, an increase of 29 over last year.

An interesting feature in his report is President Sharpless's remarks on athletics. "As in the past," he says, "the attitude of the college will be to encourage field sports, while endeavoring to eliminate the physical and moral evils which sometimes accompany them. . . . It is impossible for an observant person to shut his eyes to the fact that despite all the efforts of faculties, very glaring evils cluster around collegiate sports which the opinion of the college public does not sufficiently condemn. Some of these are unfair advantages of opponents to secure victory, loss of time, and physical brutality. The extent to which these evils exist varies in different colleges. In some they have a very slight

hold, indeed, but unless quite pronounced it is questionable if they counterbalance the equally manifest advantages which accompany the games. Some of these may be said to be physical exercise, development of a strong college spirit, the discipline of organization and drill, and the removal of temptations to gross immorality."

OUR former townsman, Mr. T. A. Janvier, has made himself one of the foremost authorities in the United States on the affairs of Mexico, and his article in *Harper's Magazine* for next month will no doubt be read with interest. He deals particularly with the Mexican army, which he describes as having now become, under the direction of President Diaz, "an orderly, well-disciplined, trustworthy military force, loyal to the nation and the national law. This is a great change from the old conditions, when local revolutions were continually being started by ambitious leaders, in defiance of the national authority, and supported by their armed followers. It goes to show, as Mr. Janvier says, that the constitutional republic in Mexico is becoming stable and permanent. The same thing was indicated in France, at the recent elections, when the army was held steadily and unflinchingly to the line of its duty, in spite of the Boulangist intrigues and demonstrations."

It is announced that Mr. Low accepts the presidency of Columbia College. As this is the first and only instance since that of Josiah Quincy in which a college president has been chosen who was not a clergyman or an educator by profession, the experiment will be watched with interest, to see how this "man of affairs" will discharge the duties of his post. It is said that the first effect of the change from Barnard to Low will be the better fostering of the Department of Arts. Dr. Barnard was a man of science beyond all else, and his care was given to the increase of the facilities for scientific training, both general and professional. Mr. Low is much more interested in literary culture, and will give Greek and Latin a fair chance. It is this which is needed to restore something like symmetry to the institution.

#### REVIEWS.

INSTITUTES OF ECONOMICS. A Succinct Text-book of Political Economy. By Elisha Benjamin Andrews, D. D., LL. D., President of Brown University. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co.

A NEW text-book on almost any subject must justify itself by improvements in either method or matter. It is on the improvements in method and arrangement that President Andrews lays the chief stress in his preface. These are the employment of suggestive rather than discursive forms of statement, so as to leave more room for the instructor to teach, and for the student to think out a subject, than is done by text-books generally; the employment of black-faced type to emphasize words, phrases, and statements of central importance; and the constant references to the literature of every topic. There can be no doubt that this method has great advantages, especially if the teacher be himself a thinker in this field, or if the classes be especially interested in it. But it seems to us that President Andrews is demanding a bright and attentive scholar. We should doubt the efficacy of his plan with the lower half of an average class.

The contents of the book are equally worthy of praise. In the main President Andrews belongs to the Historical School, as it calls itself, and he shares some of its defects. The utterly unhistorical, because unsympathetic, treatment of the Mercantile School is an instance of this. But he rejects the worst fallacy of the Historical School in rejecting its tendency to deny the existence of an economic order whose natural laws underlie the specific economies of each nation. He has come to know that there is such a thing as comparative history, as well as specific history. So with Ricardo and Carey equally he takes his stand on the principles that "Certain general laws of absolute and universal validity, and no less 'natural' than those of physics, underlie the science of economics; viz.: those laws of the physical world and of man's constitution which determine man's temporal weal." This he prints in black-faced type, and along with it the equally true statement of what is true in the old *Laissez faire* doctrine: "In all economic discussion the presumption is in favor of individual liberty and free competition, rightfulness of public intervention in no case [being] admissible save after proof"—of its necessity, we should have added in order to exclude arguments from mere superior convenience. These two statements define our author's relation to the most burning general question in economic science, and give him a standing-ground which is safe from socialistic encroachments.

President Andrews has studied the German economists very carefully and to advantage, and he draws from them many suggestions of practical value. But we think not to the advantage of his style. It has given him a fondness for new compounds, which

we do not share. And it inclines him to make very free use of German illustrations of principles, when those of greater pertinence might have been found at home.

The worst defect of the book is its inadequate theory of the nature and functions of money. In this respect, like the Historical School generally,—Laveleye being the only exception known to us,—he has not advanced a step beyond Hume, Torrens, and Ricardo, except to admit that Newcomb is wrong in speaking of it as "dead" and that its "stimulation of production by promoting exchange" entitles it to be "set down as the most productive of all capital." Even this small concession to the true theory disappears in the following sentences, which are as neat a statement of false doctrine as we remember to have read:

"If gold is plentiful in any country, prices are high, and foreign commodities throng in, to be paid for by sending gold to the countries whence they came. On the other hand, every country where gold is scarce will have low prices, and gold will be tempted in to purchase commodities for exportation."

This is a logical inference from the notion that the chief function of money is to serve as an instrument of exchange. But it has been disproved by Tooke and Newmarch in their "History of Prices" to something as near a demonstration as economic science permits. Why did not President Andrews recognize the fact that gold in the country which has plenty finds production stimulated by it, and therefore prices are lowered? Of course, if sudden influxes of gold occur, such as that which he alleges from Taussig, it will raise prices, because the country cannot respond to the influx by adequate expansion. But a normal influx, which increases the volume of the instrument of association always lowers prices in a progressive country. (We may remark here that we find no reference to Tooke and Newmarch, Stephen Colwell or Henry C. Carey, in the lists of writers on the subject, while Laveleye is mentioned only as regards Bimetallism.)

Starting from an inadequate theory of money, President Andrews of course is a Free Trader. It is the want of any adequate conception of its function which makes the Historical School generally take that side. But his discussion of the question is as fair as a writer altogether in the wrong could give us. There is no vaunting and no extravagance, and he begins by a careful statement of the agreements between the two parties to the controversy, before proceeding to the differences. But he makes the proof that labor would not suffer from the competition of cheaper labor abroad much too easy, by merely appealing to the principle that low-priced labor is not proportionally cheap, and alleging the fact from President Walker that India buys English goods, although Hindoo labor is cheap. Has either of these gentlemen made a study of the reasons? Do they recall the fact that for over a century the export of machinery to India was forbidden; that India cottons were shut out of English markets at a time when they could have undersold Manchester, while English cottons were admitted free of duty to India markets the moment the development of machinery made competition possible? Are they aware that even now the manufacture of cottons in Bengal is clogged with an import duty on the American cotton needed to mix with the shorter Indian fibre, while the manufactured cottons and cotton-thread of England goes in free; and that in spite of this Bengal is rapidly developing its cotton-manufacture through this very advantage of cheap labor, and will at no distant day put an end to English exports of cotton to Central and Eastern Asia?

T.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH: A Comparison. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Pp. xxxiii. and 480. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Mr. Hamerton enjoys especial advantages for making a fresh comparison of two countries so frequently compared. Although an Englishman, with a genuine interest in his own country, he married a French woman and has lived for many years in France, and has devoted several of his books ("The Unknown River," "Round my House," "The Saone," "Modern Frenchmen," etc.) to that country and its people. He also knows England as a whole much better than does the average Englishman, from the happy circumstance that he is a Lancashireman, and finds his intellectual "origin of coordinates" in Manchester rather than in London; for as Mr. Gladstone says, "Manchester is the centre of the modern life of the country." He therefore never makes the Londoner's mistake of confounding two things which are more often at odds than at one—London and England. Not less important is his wide range of interest, more or less vigorous in character. His first interest is art; but literature, education, physical culture, moral discipline, patriotic attachments, military service, political drifts and parties, religious methods, temperance, personal habits, savings and wealth, marriage and its violations, and nearly everything that makes up the *tout ensemble* of a modern society testify to the wide range of interests he shows. If we have any complaint of him it is that as regards the two



greatest—politics and religion—he is rather a Laodicean,—too much so indeed to discuss them with the vigor and the thoroughness he would give to art. Next to that is his general coolness of temperament. Being a Lancashireman, Mr. Hamerton must have his fair share of loves and hates; but they rarely make themselves felt in his books. He is calm and judicial in the very situations in which we might expect an overflow of feeling.

Perhaps this is the better in the present case, where he has undertaken to hold "an even keel" in his estimate of two countries. Mr. Hamerton is not carried away by the purpose to magnify the contrasts and differences between England and France. He is more impressed in many cases with the identity which underlies the seeming difference. He regards, for instance, the political system of the two countries as the same at bottom. In both all other authority has been superseded by the rule of a legislative chamber. Such notable differences as still exist through the preponderant influence of "classes" in England probably will disappear when the "masses" bring Mr. Gladstone back to power at the head of a Home Rule majority. So, too, the religious conditions of the two countries have very marked features of resemblance.

Mr. Hamerton is not optimistic for either country. He sees in both countries a decay in the apparatus and efficiency of moral education. He fears for both from the growth of the "practical education," which may make Europe a continent without memories and associations,—a place in which to sink mines and construct factories. He thinks the growing wealth of France will make the country more and more tempting to an invader, while it also will extinguish the military spirit, which might have made invasion difficult and perilous. He records English superiority in the common recognition of the principle that party strife has its limits, and that all are to unite in protecting the country from foreign aggression; while French parties would welcome invasion if it helped to party success.

We are surprised to find him regarding the English as a much more "sociable" people than the French, or drawing such a picture of French habits in this regard as quite supports his statement. Political and religious differences count for more than in England. The growing indulgence in tobacco weans the men from female society. There is less hospitality, and fewer opportunities for social gatherings. The impressions to the contrary he traces to the repellent manners which accompany even hospitality in England. But much also is due to the respect for society in the abstract, which is common to all Latin countries, and not less to the traditions of the Paris *salon*, now an extinct institution.

THE MASTER OF BALLANTRAE: A Winter's Tale. By Robert Louis Stevenson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1889.

When "Travels with a Donkey" and "An Inland Voyage" were first published in this country by Messrs. Roberts Brothers, it is not at all likely that any of the lovers of good literature who enjoyed these charmingly written books thought that their author would, in a few years, become quite the most interesting figure in contemporary letters. In one respect these early volumes gave a foretaste of what was to follow. Their literary quality, or style, or whatever may be the term which most fittingly describes the truly artistic use of words, gave evidence of the same masterly touch that characterizes all of Mr. Stevenson's works. At the risk of mixing metaphors it may be said that he has always been as surefooted amid the difficulties of expression as his humble companion was along the slopes of the Cevennes. Rarely, if ever, does he take a false step. Whether he delights us with the airy fantasies of "Providence and the Guitar," or chills our blood with the cool brutality of "A Lodging for the Night," or appals us with the nameless horror of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," the great literary artist is always present, handling his mother tongue with firm, true touches, and, to use a current expression, getting about all out of it that there is in it.

Judged from this standpoint, the latest production of this author is unquestionably up to, if not above, the best of his previous work. Suggesting, as it does at the start, Thackeray's masterpiece, "Esmond," it can hardly be said to suffer by the comparison; "The Master of Ballantrae" only falling short of that wonderful story in intention; as Mr. Stevenson has evidently been satisfied with a lower aim than that which reached the high mark set by the earlier novelist. Whether or not the creation of such a character as "Henry Esmond" lies within the scope of Mr. Stevenson's genius is for the future to decide. That he has as yet produced no character equalling it in broad humanity and loveableness, is indisputable. But it is not always fair to make such a comparison as this. Our author has shown that he is, first of all, a literary artist of perhaps the highest order, and that to this enviable distinction he adds a quite unusual appreciation of what is most telling in situation, environment, and dramatic byplay. Much of his success is due to the most delicately applied

touches; but the broad, sweeping strokes invariably underlie the finish. Note the difference between his work in narrative fiction and that of Mr. Andrew Lang. For mere verbal excellence it might be difficult to choose between them. The style of each is the embodiment of ease and grace. Yet, judged as a story, "The Mark of Cain" falls far below the least successful of Mr. Stevenson's tales. Improbabilities which appear to be possibilities in one, sink into absurdities in the other; and the nameless something—can it be the audacity of genius?—which lends an air of reality to incidents bordering upon or entering the realms of the supernatural, is as conspicuously absent from Mr. Lang's novel as it is present in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and in portions of "The Master of Ballantrae." Probably it is to his admirable sense of humor that the author of the last mentioned books owes his escape from anything approaching absurdness.

"The Master of Ballantrae" is not merely a pleasing book, it is a powerful one and—better than either—a good one. The reader is at no time persuaded into the smallest sympathy for the rascally "Master," though he is made to follow, almost step by step, the various fortunes of his career. Neither is he led into any great admiration for the character of the younger brother Henry; for were he painted as white as his brother is the reverse, there would be good grounds for questioning their relationship. The working out of the character of each is admirably done; and the scenes in which they are brought into contact, notably those of the tossing of the coin, and of the duel, in the earlier chapters, are as fine as anything in the book.

It would be useless to give a summary of the plot or to make any further mention of the characters, as those who have not already enjoyed "The Master of Ballantrae" during its serial publication in *Scribner's Magazine*, will be sure to read it in its present form of over three hundred handsomely printed and tastefully bound pages. The ten illustrations by William Hole, which were among the best that appeared in *Scribner's* during the publication of the story, show to still better advantage now that they have been brought within the limits of a 12mo page.

C. H. L.

THE WINNING OF THE WEST. By Theodore Roosevelt. Two Volumes. From the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, 1769-1783. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

These handsome volumes chronicle the events that attended the seizure by white men of the land from Georgia north to the Lakes and between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi,—the region that now forms the five States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee. These events are included in a period comparatively brief: fourteen years sufficed, from the time when Daniel Boone moved from North Carolina into Kentucky, to the treaty of Peace at Paris, for the process of force by which the white tenure was established and the red extinguished. In 1769 the summit of the Alleghenies was the western boundary of the colonial settlements; in 1783 the plenipotentiaries of the new nation compelled the concession that its interior limit had been pushed forward to the great river.

The narrative of this aggrandizement relates to events which are tolerably familiar to the student of American history. The adventures of Boone, the pressure of the Carolina pioneers over into Tennessee, Lord Dunmore's campaign of 1774, the conflicts of the Tennessee settlers with the southern Indians, Clark's seizure of the Illinois settlements, the battle of King's Mountain, and Robertson's settlement of Middle Tennessee,—these are the principal affairs in the book. It is chiefly because they are grouped here, intelligently and intelligibly, and their order, relation, and consequences explained, that Mr. Roosevelt's volumes may be pronounced a valuable contribution to our historical stock; though it is also true that his vigorous and confident style imparts to the narrative if not a charm, certainly a glow. Mr. Roosevelt is always sure of his standpoint, and unhesitating in his expression of his opinion. In the present instance he takes up his theme *con amore*, for he finds it closely related to those adventures of the Far West which he described for us in his earlier books. The Allegheny backwoodsman of the last century was the elder brother of the frontiersman with whom in this century Mr. Roosevelt has rode and hunted, on the trails of Montana, and the same bold spirit which animated the one is seen again in the other.

The opening chapters of the work describe the situation and character of the Indian tribes who held the country when the whites came upon them—the great Algonquin family, the Iroquois confederates, and the Confederates of the South. The description is graphic and striking. Here and there the figure of a prominent man is sketched, as for example, McGillivray, the half-blood leader of the Creeks; and in this Mr. Roosevelt's work is particularly effective. But we could not lay aside his book without saying how wide of the mark his estimate seems to be when he deals with the ethical question involved in the struggle of the whites

and the red men. He proceeds upon the frontier theory that as the Indians did not make good use of the land,—not the white man's use, not the "civilized" use,—judgment must necessarily be for their ejection, and if in the process they are cruelly used, it is not the fault of those who seize their hunting grounds. In his narrative, which indeed is little more or less than that of fourteen years' border warfare, he reminds us at every turn that, however bad the white man's case seems, it is after all a just one, and even if we find him rapacious, bloodthirsty, and faithless, the Indian was on the average a great deal worse. It would seem as though he feared his reader's sympathies might go with the people of Logan and Cornstalk, and Old Tassel, and against those who were the associates of Greathouse and Williamson. When he describes the murder of Logan's family, the horrid slaughter of the Christian Indians on the Muskingum, or the faithless assassination of Cornstalk, he still appeals to us to believe him that all these things were surpassed in shame by acts of the Indians. It will be an unreflecting mind, we think, that is controlled by any such appeal. Judged by the same standard, it is doubtful whether the Indians committed acts more cruel and despicable than these: but when it is considered that one race were called barbarous and heathen, while the other claimed to be civilized and Christian, who can accept the plea of the advocate who finds the former always incurring the burden of condemnation?

This ethical strabismus, derived apparently from Mr. Parkman, (to whom the book is dedicated), pervades the work from cover to cover, and would mar it completely, if its tone in other respects,—its vital, and vigorous American spirit, for example,—and its clear and straightforward relation of facts, did not so much recommend it. Thus, the description of the Moravian missions; the contemptuous picture of men like Heckewelder, Zeisberger, and their brethren; the condemnation of the poor converts of Gnadenbutten for believing in the protection of the Almighty,—these are pages which may read well in a cowboys' camp, but not, we think, when studied by the lights of people who no longer seek to despoil the red men.

A COLLECTION OF LETTERS OF CHARLES DICKENS, 1833-70. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1889.

More generally "readable" letters than those of Dickens have not often been given to the public. Yet they are not so from intrinsic value. Their range is limited and they treat of superficial things. Properly no fault attaches to the writer of them for this, for it was through the judgment of other people, and not his own, that they have been printed, and furthermore they are unpremeditated, often confidential, communications, with no pretense of literary solidity. Still the double fact is as we have stated, that without real intellectual value they have proved to be among the most generally attractive things of the kind ever printed. The cause no doubt is the popularity of Dickens as a novelist and the sense people have through his stories of having made his personal acquaintance. When Forster's "Life" appeared it was agreed that the letters of its subject were the best things in it. Readers of the present collection will recognize much that was previously printed by Forster, but they will also (unless they have seen the three-volume English edition), find much that is new and entertaining. The present venture is avowedly a condensation of the English collection, edited by Miss Dickens and Miss Hogarth, but it is believed to retain everything especially characteristic of the novelist.

In looking over these letters again, and in noting the new ones, one is impressed with the conviction that the most inveterate admirer of Dickens must find almost as much to regret as to uphold in his character, as here drawn by himself. For one thing, it is plain Dickens never overcame his early dislike for this country. He had a circle of Boston friends of whom he was patronizingly fond, and his regard for Washington Irving seems to have been sincere, but as a whole he disliked us,—people, government, institutions,—all together. We do not speak only of the "American Notes" period;—long after that he wrote to Macready that America was detestable, "a golden campaigning ground, but no place for an Englishman to live," and though he tried to patch up a peace for his reading tour of 1868-69, that impression evidently held with him to the end. As to the Civil War, he was so absurdly wrong and prejudiced that it is hard to note his opinions with gravity. To be sure, with multitudes of Englishmen the wish to see this country disrupted was father to the thought, and those multitudes were sure the government would be beaten out of sight in about a month. But it might have been thought Dickens was not one of the multitude; it might have been supposed that as a man of especial insight he would have been able to get the rights and probabilities of the question more clearly than Manchester and Sheffield manufacturers and London "society" people did. But he didn't, one whit. In all England there was no one more obtuse.

The vanity of the man was ingrained. It is not for nothing that he is forever calling himself "the Inimitable," as though in fun of the epithet applied to him;—he really felt himself to be so; you are to take it for a joke, yet to admit it for a truth, or you are no friend to Boz. And, as generally happens, he was as perverse as vain. He knew everything; it was useless to tell or explain him anything. In his reading tour in the United States he had come determined in his opposition to the dreadful hot-air furnace. Even at as remote a date as 1868 it was humanly possible by exercise of energy to obtain open wood or coal fires in American hotels and lodgings, but Mr. Dickens ignored any assistance of the kind in his hatred of the devastating furnace. It would have been wiser, again, supposing other fires to have been unattainable, to live in what he was bent on assuming to be the American manner rather than to expose himself to the unaccustomed rigors of a New England winter. But no, again; as a way of putting down the furnace he lived with his windows open and went out into the street when he should have been carefully reserving his forces,—and as a consequence he had a desperate "cold" through the whole of that visit.

With perverseness and vanity went naturally the conviction that his doings were the most wonderful of anything accomplished by mortal. It is amusing to read of the great hardships endured by the reader, the fact being that, except through the illness incurred by his own absurdity, he was doing or "suffering" no more than thousands of public entertainers were doing in midwinter, and without making any to-do about it,—many of them delicate women, possessing but a small share of the comforts of travel and lodging which the great novelist enjoyed. Such points as these,—showing strange elements of arrogance and selfishness in a character noted chiefly, perhaps, from its humanitarian aspects,—have largely detracted from our own enjoyment of these letters,—animated, vigorous, and observing as they often are.

THE STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH PROSE. A Manual of Composition and Rhetoric. By John G. R. McElroy. Third Edition. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. 1889.

The appearance of a third edition of Prof. McElroy's work, with its adoption as a text-book in Cornell University and in the Normal Schools of Canada, marks its decided success. This is more notable, as it is an uncompromising book; the limitations of the subject are clearly set down and there is no attempt to transcend them by excursions into the tempting fields of literature and ethics. According to Prof. McElroy, Rhetoric is simply "the art of discourse," which, although based upon the discoveries of various of the sciences, can discover nothing of itself and is therefore not a science. Its function is entirely with the written product, its nature, structure, and those elements and qualities of style which go to distinguish good composition from bad composition. Prof. McElroy finds the greatest error of former rhetoricians to consist in treating Rhetoric "as if its chief end were to make critics, not writers," and strongly deprecates those methods of teaching which put "Rules and principles before the practice of writing."

After stating the position, we proceed to the kinds of discourse with respect to their form, their intrinsic nature, and their purpose, thus reaching style, the consideration of which naturally occupies the bulk of the book. Among the interesting points here mooted is that of the standard of grammatical purity. With the late Mr. Richard Grant White, our author claims something higher than usage as the final arbiter of cases of doubt, and, while allowing this court jurisdiction over the mass of petty offenses, insists on the right of appeal to the underlying laws of the language, where usage, from its variation, is unable to decide. The sections on the qualities of style are especially clear and interesting from the excellence of their method of arrangement and their abundance of fitting examples. Unlike almost any other rhetorician with whom we are acquainted, Prof. McElroy neither attempts a new classification of the figures of speech nor exercises his ingenuity in inventing further distinctions among them.

It is notable that the structure of English Prose is an admirable exemplar of the very results for which its author is laboring, and that it offers that *rara avis* among text-books, a volume as readable as it is intrinsically valuable. If the author has reached his own literary style by the rules he gives us, we may certainly hope great things from students brained in such a method. A new feature of the third edition consists in the addition of a remarkably full and well prepared analysis or tabular view of the whole work. This cannot fail to enhance its practical value in the classroom. F. E. S.

PRACTICAL LATIN COMPOSITION. By William C. Collar, A. M., Head Master Roxbury Latin School. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Mr. Collar claims that he is giving those interested in this work the fruits of "good experience." He has proceeded upon



the theory that the ability to write Latin is the real test of a mastery of the language, and, which is another side of the same idea, that the coveted command of the Latin is most surely and easily acquired by drill in practical composition. This secret, Mr. Collar says, has been proclaimed since the time of Roger Ascham, himself an able schoolmaster, who recommended the reading and construing of one of "Tullie's" familiar epistles by the master, after which the child was to retire apart and turn the English back into Latin. The master then compares the work with "Tullie's books," and administers praise and correction where due. It seems advisable, as is done in this manual, to base the exercises upon actual texts of Roman writers, where, as the author says, things easy and hard, strange and common, succeed one another without regularity or coherence. The element of artificiality is thus eliminated, and an introduction is made into the rationale of Latin prose as it is found.

Mr. Collar seems impressed by the magnitude of the departure he is making in this book from the traditional methods, by which, as he says, reading and writing have been divorced and Latin composition has become an exercise in the mechanics of syntax, with all the life of real thought and continuous narrative left out. We think, however, that the Rugby methods of Tom Brown's time in which "Balbus" was so prominent a figure, are in no danger of adoption in our colleges. The attractions of the courses in science and modern literatures have compelled Latin teachers to read more comprehensively, lecture more, and give encouragement to sight translation and general *Seminar* work, while the study of syntax for its own sake has been placed apart.

The book is not meant for beginners, but rather for second or third year students. The selections made are from Nepos, Caesar, and Cicero (First Oration against Catiline) in the order named. There are notes with each exercise, and a good vocabulary.

T. A. J.

THE IRREGULAR VERBS OF ATTIC PROSE. By Addison Hogue, Professor of Greek in the University of Mississippi. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1889.

The saying of the father of modern classical philology: "The more Greek grammar we have, the less Greek do we know," seems not to daunt the zealous Hellenists amongst us, who with vision undimmed by the smoke arising from the battle-ground of studies, are prepared to fight for their Thucydides and their Plato, and are arming their pupils with appliances of ever increasing efficiency. It would perhaps be asking too much were we to expect that American school-boys realize to the full extent the value of these appliances, and that they should seize with avidity upon Prof. Hogue's timely manual as the most effective instrument for dispelling that nightmare of incipient Hellenism—the Greek irregular verb. We are all well aware that the typical school boy does not feel any thrill of pride on being informed that the reputation enjoyed by the scholarship of his native land in the field of language is largely due to the fact that grammar is the American's stronghold and that the sixth sense possessed by the American philologist is the grammatical sense.

But Prof. Hogue may await with confidence the critical verdict of teachers, who will soon discover a place for it alongside of "Goodwin" and "Hadley-Allen." To our thinking, Prof. Hogue has steered a cautious course between the enforced meagerness of citation in these grammars and the fullness of "Veitch," and he has produced a far more scholarly manual than Trout's "*Lexicon der griechischen Verba*." An occasional reference to the "testimony of the rocks" shows that our author aims at being abreast of the times. His etymological notes ought to drive the Greek home. His notes on usage with selected examples, (all translated), and his hints as to the behavior of the verb under varying conditions, ought to keep before the student the fact that the Greek verb is not a mechanical fusion of tense-stems and personal-endings, but a living engine of thought. Especially to be commended are the indices, occupying forty-three pages.

S.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WORK on "Crime," treating the subject for the general as well as the legal reader, is announced by the J. B. Lippincott Co., the author being Judge S. M. Green, of Michigan, well known by other works on law. The same publishers will also issue soon Judge Tourgeé's "With Gauge and Swallow," the series of papers which have been appearing in *Lippincott's Magazine*. A novel, "The Bursting of a Boom," by Frederick R. Sanford, deals with the land speculation in Southern California, and its collapse.

A new Southern writer, Mr. Will N. Harben, (age 30, birth-place Dalton, Ga.), is to bring out a novel through Cassell & Co., "White Marie." He has made quite a mark by his stories in different periodicals, and the new book, the publishers think, will make a genuine sensation.

The Longmans will publish shortly two volumes of American short stories: "Gerald French's Friends," tales of California Irishmen, by George H. Jessop; and "A Family Tree" and Other Stories, by Brander Matthews.

Mr. Walter Besant's new novel, "The Bell of St. Paul's," may be expected in November.

Dr. Harvey Goodwin, Bishop of Carlisle, (Eng.), has written a work on "The Foundations of the Creed," which is to be taken in hand at once by Mr. John Murray.

Messrs. Sampson Low have in preparation a new series of short biographies, "The Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria," under the general editorship of Mr. Stuart J. Reid. Among those who have promised to contribute are Mr. Froude, and the Marquis of Lorne.

Count Paul Vasili has been devoting his sarcastic pen to a description of "Society in Paris," of which an English translation will be shortly published.

Messrs. Eglington & Co., London, are about to publish an important work on "The Origin of the Irish People," from the pen of Mr. W. Copeland Borlase. The book deals with the antiquities, folk-lore, and superstitions of Ireland; and special attention is devoted to a comparison of Irish legends with those of Greece, Rome, and Spain.

One of the most interesting of forthcoming books will unquestionably be Mr. Holman Hunt's account of "The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," with illustrations by the author.

Another volume of the personal memoirs of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, brother of Prince Albert of England, may be expected immediately.

The author of "Vice Versa," which has not yet been displaced from its position of the most searching piece of humor since Thackeray, has written a new novel called "The Parish," from which much is naturally expected.

Mr. W. M. Conway is about to publish, through the Cambridge University Press, "The Literary Remains of Albrecht Dürer." The book will contain transcripts from the British Museum MSS., and illustrative notes.

Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. will publish this month "The Social Aspects of Christianity," by Prof. Richard T. Ely.

"Florida Days," Margaret Deland's forthcoming book, will have over sixty illustrations, four of them being colored plates, six full-page plates, and two etchings.

Harper & Bros. will publish this month a novel by George Parsons Lathrop, with the title "Would You Kill Him?" Point is made in it of a speculation in "wheat futures," studied from actual business conditions in New York and Chicago.

Mr. W. J. Henderson, the musical critic of the New York Times, has written a brief history of the growth of modern music, which he calls "The Story of Music," and which will be published this fall by Longmans, Green & Co. Mr. Henderson's book is original in its brevity, and in its exclusion of merely biographic details not necessary to the history of musical development.

A volume of "Specimens of Mediæval French," by Mr. Paget Toynbee, is on the Clarendon Press.

"Winters in Algeria," written and illustrated by the artist, F. A. Bridgman, is a volume soon to be brought out by Messrs Harper & Brothers.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, will soon publish a new translation of the book of Job. The translator, Dr. Gilbert, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, endeavors to preserve the poetic form and rhythmical movement of the original.

Francis H. Underwood intends to revise and enlarge his "Hand-Book of English and American Literature."

Among the recent books of American authorship added to the Tauchnitz series are Miss Howard's "Open Door," Mr. Bret Harte's "Cressy," Mrs. Deland's "John Ward, Preacher," and Mr. Marion Crawford's "Greifenstein" and "Sant' Ilario."

"The Wine Ghosts of Bremen," announced by White & Allen, is a translation into English for the first time of Hauff's "Phantasiën in Bremer Rathokellar."

An American firm will soon start in London a house to publish new novels in a single volume and at a comparatively low price, as is done in this country. The enterprise is backed by ample capital, and hopes to supplant the old three-volume novel.

An illustrated translation of Guy de Maupassant's "Pierre and Jean" will be brought out by the J. B. Lippincott Co.

Wilkie Collins left his story "Blind Love" about three-fourths finished, and the story is to be completed from a synopsis left by Collins, by Mr. Walter Besant. We note also that the statement that Collins left copious reminiscences and numerous

stories in manuscript is incorrect. He had received several proposals on the subject of reminiscences, but declined to entertain them. The nearest approach to reminiscences by him is contained in a series of annotations on a copy of Forster's "Life of Dickens."

The *Forest and Stream* Publishing Co. announce for immediate publication "Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk Tales," by George Bird Grinnell.

Mr. Thistleton Dyer is engaged upon a work to be entitled "The Unconventional Women of the Past and Present Century."

Prof. Robertson Smith's lectures on the religion of the Semites, delivered last year, are to be published by A. & C. Black.

Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, of New York, has sued James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," for libel, in England, placing the damages at £10,000. The libellous matter, it is charged, is contained in an article in that book written by Prof. Frank Goodenough, of the School of Political Science in Columbia College, entitled "The Tweed Régime," in the course of which Mr. Hall is referred to as having been a member of the Tweed ring. The suit, it is expected, will come to trial this month.

A collection of William S. Gilbert's Christmas Stories is to be published (Routledge) under the title "Fogarty's Fairy."

Professor Minor, of Vienna, will shortly bring out a "Life of Schiller," in four volumes, on which the critic has been engaged for the last ten years. The first volume will contain an account of the poet's youth, and the second of his *Wanderjahre*, whilst the remaining two volumes will be devoted to a critical estimate of his works and the closing events of his life.

M. Renan is at work on the fourth volume of his "History of Israel." He is also correcting the proof-sheets of a new book entitled, "The Future of Science." That is, while the book is called new because it has never been published, it was written as long ago as 1848. It may be supposed to have needed considerable revision.

Dr. P. Nerrlich is preparing a new biography of Jean Paul, which will contain a quantity of hitherto unpublished material.

Mr. Raleigh, of Oxford, author of "Elementary Politics," will publish immediately (Methuen & Co.) a work entitled "Irish Politics." His former book is favorably known in England.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

AMONG its important features for 1890, *Wide Awake* announces several serials by well-known and successful writers for young readers. Among them are "That Boy Gid," by W. O. Stoddard; "The New Senior at Audover," by Herbert D. Ward; "The Sons of the Vikings," by Prof. Boyesen; and "Bony and Ban," by Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Grace Dean McLeod, a Canadian, contributes a dozen stories from old Canadian records, etc., entitled "Tales of Old Acadie." *Wide Awake* very fully justifies its title. (Boston: D. Lothrop Co. \$2.40 per annum.)

It is announced that Mr. Maurice Thompson has joined the editorial staff of *The Independent*. He is to review current novels, poetry, and *belles-lettres*.

Thomas W. Knox is engaged upon a temperance serial, publication of which will be commenced in the *Toledo Blade* next month.

There is talk, says the *Critic*, of starting a new literary enterprise on the principles of the undertaking outlined in Mr. Howells's "A Hazard of New Fortunes," now running in *Harper's Weekly*.

The new editor of *Woman's World*, vice Oscar Wilde, is Mr. J. Williams, whose object, we observe, will be to make the magazine more "practical" than heretofore.

Howard Pyle has written for *Harper's Young People* a fairy tale entitled "Ill Luck and the Fiddler," to be accompanied with his own drawings. It appears in the current issue of that popular juvenile.

#### ART NOTES.

THE Exhibition of American Industrial Art at Memorial Hall, in Fairmount Park, is now more completely in order than when our notice was prepared a week ago, and several new exhibits have been added. The attendance has been good, though not large. We shall give in a later issue of THE AMERICAN some further notes on salient features of the Exhibition.

The "Angelus" picture, of Millet, reached New York, Sunday, on the French steamship *La Bourgogne*, and was deposited in the vault of a safe-deposit company. It had been packed with great care for the voyage. First it was encased in a light wooden

box which was lined with plush and covered with tin to make it air and water proof. Thus protected it was placed in a strong box of hard wood firmly put together with iron straps, and was carried in the mail room of the steamer. The American Art Association, for whom it was bought, availed itself of the law which permits of the admission of works of art for exhibition under bond. The duty on the picture would amount to about \$32,500, but the bond which had to be executed to secure the exhibition of the work for six months was for \$65,000.

It is announced that the picture will be shown in New York in the Barye monument exhibition which will open at the American Art rooms, Twenty-third street and Broadway, on November 10, and continue until January 15. Afterward it will be shown in some of the chief American cities, and may then be taken back to Europe.

An exhibition of American paintings is now open at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, New York, to continue until the 7th of next month. There are 192 examples, most of them by local artists who still have their reputation to make.

The November number of the *Magazine of Art* (London and New York: Cassell & Co.) has the second of a series of papers on Millet, by David Croal Thomson, accompanied by a portrait of the artist in middle age, done by himself, and five illustrations of his works. Another notable paper is part second of "A Stroll Through the Peabody Museum, at Cambridge, Mass.," by S. R. Koehler. This has six illustrations of examples of pottery in the museum, brought from Central and South America. "Artistic Advertising" is the title of a lively discussion between W. P. Frith, R. A., and the editor of the *Magazine*, as to whether art is degraded by being adapted to advertising purposes. Mr. Frith thinks that it is, while the editor contends that it is not.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

THE American expedition to proceed to West Africa to observe the total eclipse of the sun, on the 22d of December next, has been organized under the leadership of Prof. David Todd. The U. S. war vessel *Pensacola* will bear the party, and was expected to be ready for sailing on the 14th inst. After landing at St. Paul de Loando, the expedition will proceed up the Quanza river a distance of seventy-five miles to a town called Muxima. At this place the observations will be made. Prof. Todd has had considerable experience in conducting observations of this kind, he having been a member of the parties who were sent to Mexico and Japan. He was invited by the trustees of the Lick Observatory to conduct the observation of the transit of Venus in 1882. Among the members of the present party are: Prof. Cleveland Abbe, who is in charge of the meteorological department; Mr. E. D. Preston, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, who expects to make determinations of gravity and magnetism; Mr. Corbutt, of this city, who has charge of the important branch of photography; Mr. C. A. Orr, sent by the Clark University; Mr. Harvey Brown, representing the U. S. National Museum; and others.

Professor Abbe, in a letter to *Nature*, (London), calls the attention of all friends of astronomy and meteorology to the eclipse. The path of totality begins at a point in the Caribbean Sea north of Venezuela, and ends at a point on the east coast of Africa 51° N. latitude, and 49° E. longitude. The path is about one hundred miles broad, but observers outside this belt may do valuable work. Fainter stars, especially those of the Milky Way, may become visible, as well as comets near the sun. Observations of the zodiacal light, Prof. Abbe says, will be of particular interest, for if the light is materially diminished during the totality, this will go far to show that zodiacal light originates in the earth's atmosphere. If the light shows no diminution, or an increase in strength, it will follow that it is an appendage of the sun.

The project of a steel bridge across the English Channel is being seriously discussed. Two gentlemen, M. Schneider, the famous iron-maker of Creuzot, and M. Hersent, ex-President of the French Civil Engineers' Society, have prepared an elaborate estimate of all branches of the undertaking. This was read on the 24th of September, before the Iron and Steel Institute, Paris, and has attracted considerable attention. The route chosen commences at a point near Cape Griz Nez, passes over the Colbart and Varne banks, and terminates near Folkestone. The greatest depth of water encountered does not exceed 55 metres, and a series of soundings indicates that the bottom is sufficiently solid to support heavy foundations. The time given in the estimate was ten years. The cost would be enormous.



It is stated in *Nature* that Mr. Joseph Martin, known in connection with his late expedition to Eastern Siberia, recently left Peking with a small escort for Tibet. The objects of his journey are of a scientific character. He intends proceeding along the Great Wall, passing through the towns of Liang-Chow and Sining, and the province of Koko-Nor, where he expects to arrive next spring.

Further reports upon the use of metallic railway ties are appearing from time to time, the latest being a report made to the International Railroad Congress, by M. Mayer, a Swiss engineer. The first cost of iron and wooden ties, he found, are nearly the same; the expense of maintenance is in favor of the iron; as to the life of the iron ties the report was unable to speak, none of those mentioned in the report having been replaced since laid in 1883. A few breakages were noted. In running over metal ties in passenger trains a peculiar metallic ring is produced. It is so slight, however, as hardly to be noticed except by one listening carefully.

A recent compilation of statistics relating to electric railways in the United States shows the number now building or in operation to be 61, employing 538 cars and having a total mileage of 380. This is a trifle over one per cent. of the street lines operated in the country. One of the special problems connected with the running of cars by underground or overhead systems has been the amount of power necessary in the engine, the amount called for being variable. In one instance an engine running a busy line was called upon in a short time to furnish amounts varying from 15½ to 121 horse power. The amount required varies, of course, with the number of cars simultaneously operated, the speed, the gradients, condition of tracks, etc. Under these conditions, the quantity of electric power to be allowed per car must be determined by the circumstances peculiar to each case.

#### PRESIDENT ROBERTS AND THE BELT LINE RAILROAD.<sup>1</sup>

WITHIN the past fortnight President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has written a letter to President Reeves, of the Belt Line Railroad, concerning the latter enterprise. The epistle has all the familiar characteristics of Mr. Roberts's literary methods when he deals with such matters as this. It insinuates much that he would not venture plainly to say. The careless reader will gain the impression that there is free, unobstructed, and reciprocal traffic along the river front, over the lines of the Pennsylvania, the Reading, and the Baltimore & Ohio companies. It is intimated, but not clearly asserted, that Philadelphia shippers now have perfectly fair play and the city itself ample and equitable transportation facilities. It is suggested that the Belt Line enterprise is a mere blackmailing scheme, but the suggestion is at once withdrawn by its author, just as a sharp lawyer withdraws a bit of alleged evidence after he has managed to get it before the jury. This may be designated the oblique method of misrepresenting fact. It has the single advantage that if your opponents try to prove an insinuation to be without any foundation, you can insist that you never made an assertion of that particular kind. It has, however, this disadvantage: It shows that the man who engages in discussion in such a manner is fully aware of the weakness of his case. This is Mr. Roberts's situation exactly. He knows, indeed, that he has almost no case at all, and so, where a man with right upon his side and justice behind him would produce facts and sound arguments in behalf of his cause, Mr. Roberts is driven to employment of equivocal language and to imputation of criminal purposes to men who have no need to go to him to learn lessons of morality.

There was an opportunity in this letter to allude to the assertion that the commerce of the port has declined and is swiftly falling to decay under the blighting influence of the monopoly maintained by Mr. Roberts's company; but the allusion was not made because the fact cannot be denied. Even he cannot disguise the facts that tell of the decline of business on the river fronts where he holds sway, and of the repeated failure of vessels to find here, at the end of his great railroad, return cargoes; and it is perhaps not unnatural that he should shrink from reference to the charges of lawless favoritism shown to certain shippers by his company—favoritism which would fully account for the injury to business and for the intensity of the popular demand for a railroad which cannot be prostituted to such dishonesty. It devolved upon Mr. Roberts to show by production of proof, not by cloudy insinuation, that the history is untrue which tells of the exclusion of the Reading Railroad from its lawful rights on the Junction Railroad and on the Delaware avenue tracks below Callowhill

street. He did not attempt this task because it is impossible, and, moreover, every intelligent man in this community knows it to be impossible. Every such man knows that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been, not only a persistent opponent of fair play and an obstructor of the business of the community, but in the cases where, as with the Standard Oil Company, it has given preferential rates, a wrecker of the property of innocent men.

Not only does Mr. Roberts know he has no case against the Belt Line scheme, but he is also well aware that he is not going to win in the contest to defeat that enterprise. When the public sentiment of the community is fully aroused in behalf of a scheme for the public advantage, there is absolutely no hope for the successful operation of the machinery with which his company ordinarily obtains its triumphs over the public interest. Its creatures who happen to be in power may be eager to obey their master, but most of them will shrink from running counter to popular opinion clearly expressed. Every man of this kind is aware that the final power is with the people; that the people own the streets of Philadelphia, and not Mr. Roberts, as many appear to think; and that choice to serve his company when the voters forcibly demand that they shall be served, will be fatal to any man with political aspirations. Besides, it must be well understood by the Pennsylvania Railroad people that exercise at such a juncture of the power of the company may provoke a general popular revolt against that power. The company is too prudent to venture to try its strength too far. And then its officers are familiar with the record of its sinister operations. This knowledge must act upon the corporation like consciousness of guilt on an individual mind, and this condition of thing is always a condition of weakness.

Plainly stated, the matter at issue just now is whether the Pennsylvania Railroad Company or the people rule this town. There can be no doubt of the wishes of the people. Every considerable commercial organization has demanded the Belt Line Road, and hundreds of individual business men, headed by the mayor of the city, have seconded the demand. Who is this railroad president that accuses these respectable citizens of backing a scheme of blackmail? What stake has he in the town that is not surpassed by that of this single club of manufacturers, which has declared for the Belt Line project? More property and a larger interest in every way in Philadelphia is represented in this club than the Pennsylvania Railroad Company stands for; and this is but one of a dozen or more of similar organizations that favor the undertaking. These bodies and these citizens have but one end in view: the promotion of the interests of the entire community. They cannot be accused of a narrow form of selfishness. Beyond all dispute they seek the general advantage. What they require is that a single highway shall be devoted to public uses, in the matter of rail transportation, with the same degree of freedom as other streets are now devoted to wagon transportation. They wish to hurt nobody, not even Mr. Roberts's company. They desire only to overthrow the monopoly he now holds and which he uses to injure the commerce of this port. He is hurting that business just as his company hurt its own business of transporting oil. The monopoly is no better for him than for the rest of us. Eighteen miles of water front almost bare of shipping cannot bring to him, with his exclusive rights of approach, as much traffic as eighteen miles of water front crowded with shipping as a result of free access; and free access, with an assurance of absolutely fair play to everybody, is the only thing that will ever bring ships in large numbers to our wharves. The Belt Line will come in spite of Mr. Roberts. He is playing now the game of bluff with which his company has made us familiar; but he cannot bluff the resolute public sentiment of Philadelphia.

#### CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS.

##### PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT LITERARY FAME.

Edmund Gosse, in *The Forum*.

THE circle of a great man's fame is extremely wide, but it only repeats on a vast scale the phenomena attending on the fame of a small man. It is not unworthy of note that reputation, or fame, and monetary success are not identical, although the latter is frequently the satellite of the former. One extraordinary example of their occasional remoteness which may be mentioned without impertinence on the authority of the author himself, is the position of Mr. Herbert Spencer. In any list of living Englishmen eminently distinguished for the originality and importance of their books, Mr. Spencer can not fail to be ranked high. Yet, as every student of his later work knows, he has stated in the preface of one of those bold and inexpensive volumes in which he enshrines his thought, that the sale of his books does not cover the cost of their publication. This is the case of a man famous it is not to much too say, in every civilized country in the globe. In pure literature there is probably no second existing instance so

<sup>1</sup> From *The Manufacturer*, (Philadelphia), October 16, 1888.

flagrant as this. But, to take only a few of the most illustrious Englishmen of letters, it is a matter of common notoriety that the sale of the books of, say, Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Leslie Stephen, the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Stubbs) and Mr. Lecky, by no means responds to the lofty rank which each of these authors takes in the esteem of educated people throughout the Anglo-Saxon world. The reverse is still more curious and unaccountable. Why is it that there are writers of no merit at all who sell their books in thousands, where people of genius sell theirs in scores, yet without ever making a reputation? At the time when Tupper was far more popular than Tennyson, and Eliza Cook enjoyed ten times the commercial success of Browning, even the votaries of these poetasters did not claim a higher place for them, or even a high place at all. They bought their books because they liked them, but the buyers evidently did not imagine that purchase gave their temporary favorites any rank in the hierarchy of fame. These things are a mystery, but the distinction between commercial success and fame is one which must be drawn. We are speaking here of reputation, whether attended by vast sales or only by barren honor. In literature, at least as much as in other professions, the race is not to the swift, although the battle must eventually be to the strong. There is a blossoming, like that of forced annuals, which pays for its fullness and richness by a plague of early sterility.

#### AN ESTIMATE OF BALZAC.

George Moore, in the Fortnightly Review.

MANY, no doubt, think that Shakespeare, Milton, Dante, and Goethe, were greater writers than Balzac. Personally I can imagine nothing greater,—but that by the way. The point I should like to bring out clearly and distinctly is that if Balzac is not judged fit to dispute the highest place with Shakespeare, the only deficiencies that may be urged against him are verbal deficiencies. It is certain that of all imaginative writers he ruled over the greatest variety of subjects, peopling his vast empire with a greater number of human souls and ideas. It is certain also that the criticism of life contained in his fifty volumes is at once the most comprehensive, the most elaborate, the most philosophic attempted by any writer of imaginative literature, and these facts being granted, and I hardly see how they can be disputed, my point cannot be gainsaid—namely, that if the first wreath be given to Shakespeare it is accorded for purely verbal excellences.

To secure great work, two things, as Mr. Matthew Arnold said, are necessary—the man and the moment; in other words a man is great when all men are great. And Balzac lived when a concurrence of natural causes had combined to render France especially sensible to the reception of ideas. The revolution had loosened the founts of human thought; Napoleon had passed like a wild dream through Europe, the fields of conventionality were laid waste, religious, political, and literary, rendering the French mind again, as it were, virgin soil, ready and in season to receive the seed. In our own great literary epoch was it not even so? Was it not the Reformation and the discovery of America which resulted first in Marlowe and then in Shakespeare? . . . Some will deem this hysterical and exaggerated praise, but only those who do not know the master, or those who think they know him because they have read the "*Pere Goriot*." To arrive even at a fragmentary and superficial power you must have read at least thirty of the fifty volumes which go to make up that city of thought so well named "*The Human Comedy*." Flaubert, Zola, Daudet, Goncourt, Bourget, Maupassant, and Henry James have only taken and developed that part of Balzac which individually they superficially represent. I am at a loss to say from what root Balzac sprang. To compare for a moment any of our novelists with him would be, as every man of letters knows, absurd! Shakespeare is the only writer that can be pitted against him, and as I understand criticisms more as the story of the critic's soul than as an exact science, I say that I would willingly give up Hamlet, Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet, etc., for the yellow books.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

INVOLUNTARY IDLENESS. An Exposition of the Cause of the Discrepancy existing between the Supply of and the Demand for Labor and its Products. By Hugo Belgram. Pp. 119. \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

GENEVIEVE; OR THE CHILDREN OF PORT ROYAL. A story of Old France. By the author of "*The Spanish Brothers*." Pp. 319. \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

A SOCIAL DIPLOMAT. By Flora Adams Darling. Pp. 186. Paper. \$0.50. New York: J. W. Lovell Co.

A WOMAN OF TO-DAY. By Margaret Crawford Jackson. Pp. 201. Paper. \$0.50. New York: J. W. Lovell Co.

PRIEST AND PURITAN. [Fiction. Anonymous.] Pp. 192. Paper. \$0.50. New York: Brentano's.

WITHIN THE ENEMY'S LINES. By Oliver Optic. (The Blue and the Gray Series.) Pp. 349. \$1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

ENGLISH LANDS, LETTERS, AND KINGS. From Celt to Tudor. By Donald G. Mitchell. Pp. 327. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS OF ASA GRAY. Selected by Charles Sprague Sargent. Two Vols. \$3 each. Pp. 397, 503. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE NEW ELDORADO. A Summer Journey to Alaska. By Maturin M. Ballou. Pp. 352. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE. By Harold Murdock. With an Introduction by John Fiske. Pp. 421. \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

LITERARY LANDMARKS. A Guide to Good Reading. By Mary E. Burt. Pp. 152. \$0.75. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

AN APPEAL TO PHARAOH. The Negro Problem and Its Radical Solution. Pp. 205. \$1.00. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

#### DRIFT.

THE international marine conference invited by our Government assembled at Washington on Wednesday, being received at the State Department with an address of welcome by the Secretary of State. Twenty nations besides the United States are represented, including China and Japan. The topics proposed for discussion are:

1. Marine signals or other means of plainly indicating the direction in which vessels are moving in fog, mist, falling snow, and thick weather, and at night rules for the prevention of collisions and rules of the road.
2. Regulations to determine the seaworthiness of vessels.
3. Draught to which vessels should be restricted when loaded.
4. Uniform regulations regarding the designating and marking of vessels.
5. Saving life and property from shipwreck.
6. Necessary qualifications for officers and seamen, including tests for sight and color-blindness.
7. Lanes for steamers on frequented routes.
8. Night signals for communicating information at sea.
9. Warnings of approaching storms.
10. Reporting, marking, and removing dangerous wrecks and obstructions to navigation.
11. Notice of dangers to navigation: notice of changes in lights, buoys, and other day and night marks.
12. A uniform system of buoys and beacons.
13. The establishment of a permanent international maritime commission.

The London *Times* is good enough to admit that the Congress of the three Americas is all very well, sentimentally considered, and may even have important consequences, "extending beyond the present horizon." But our British contemporary is as cock-sure as it was about the genuineness of the Pigott letters that the Congress won't have any effect to speak of on Central and South American trade.

The newspapers report some extraordinary utterances at the recent Cleveland meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. The Rev. John Williams, of Omaha, for instance, speaking of the wage-earners of the country, "the men who have rough and broken hands," is said to have said: "They belong to a stratum of society beneath us." The Rev. Dr. Holland, of St. Louis, is quoted as holding forth in this fashion: "The idea that God created man equal grew out of the superstition and infidel ignorance of an age that has passed away. It is God's law that some men shall be greater than others, and all the anarchy, and the communism, and the atheism of the world cannot change it. Here in this country we are ruled by a government that upholds this doctrine of equality, and our politicians and rulers are afraid to speak the truth, because the lower order of society has a vote. I pray heaven that the clergy may not also be ruled by this fear of votes."

According to the figures of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of New York the cotton crop for the current season—1888-'89—is the largest ever produced in the South. It reaches 6,935,000 bales. The crop of 1887-'88 was something over seven million bales. But in weight this season's product exceeds that of last by 30,000,000 pounds. To appreciate the magnitude of these figures and to realize the progress made by the South in the culture of cotton it is only necessary to glance backward. The greatest crop known in the days of slavery was that of 1859-'60. It amounted to 4,823 bales. During the war the industry was paralyzed. After the war the annual yield increased, with some fluctuations, from 2,200,000 bales in 1865-'66 to 4,670,000 in 1875-'76, and 6,550,000 in 1885-'86. The progress is even greater than appears from these figures, since there has been a marked increase in the average weight of bales. As the Southern States contribute about four-fifths of the cotton supply of the world it will be seen to what extent English and Continental as well as American manufacturers are dependent on them for their raw material.

Not only has the cotton crop of the South increased, but the manufacture of cotton goods there has enormously developed. For some time after the war, the South was a producer, but not a consumer. In 1879-'80 the number of Southern mills was 164. They had 540,000 spindles, and consumed that season 87,000,000 pounds of cotton. There are now 259 mills, with 1,450,000 spindles running. The amount of cotton consumed during the past year exceeds 220,000,000 pounds. That is 40 mills and 200,000 spindles more than the South had two years ago. It is nearly fifty million pounds more of cotton than was taken by Southern mills then.

A DRY, RASPING COUGH, irritates and endangers the Lungs, and greatly edibilates and annoys the patient. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant removes the construction of the bronchial tubes, promotes easy expectoration, heals all inflamed parts, and brings about a speedy cure of the most stubborn Cough or Cold.



# THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS  
WHARTON BARKER, President.  
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.

ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:  
No. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

REVIEW OF THE WEEK, . . . . .	3
FINANCIAL REVIEW, . . . . .	6
EDITORIAL:	
The Credulity of Cynicism, . . . . .	7
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
Taking the Post-Offices out of Politics, . . . . .	7
By St. David's to the Rose Tree, . . . . .	8
POETRY:	
Youth's Hope and Disillusion, . . . . .	9
WEEKLY NOTES, . . . . .	9
REVIEWS:	
Andrews's "Institutes of Economics," . . . . .	10
Hamerton's "French and English," . . . . .	11
Stevenson's "The Master of Ballantrae," . . . . .	11
Roosevelt's "The Winning of the West," . . . . .	11
"A Collection of Letters of Charles Dickens, 1833-1870," . . . . .	12
McElroy's "The Structure of English Prose," . . . . .	12
Collar's "Practical Latin Composition," . . . . .	12
Hogue's "The Irregular Verbs of Attic Prose," . . . . .	13
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS, . . . . .	13
PERIODICAL LITERATURE, . . . . .	14
ART NOTES, . . . . .	14
SCIENCE NOTES, . . . . .	14
PRESIDENT ROBERTS AND THE BELT LINE RAILROAD, . . . . .	15
CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS, . . . . .	15
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED, . . . . .	16
DRIFT, . . . . .	16

## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription, \$3.00 per annum. Subscribers must notify us when they wish to discontinue.  
Advertising rates for short or long time furnished on application.

Specimen copies sent upon application.  
A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during the continuance of his advertisement.

CHECKS, POSTAL ORDERS, ETC., should be drawn to order of HOWARD M. JENKINS, TREASURER.

\*Address through post-office: "THE AMERICAN, Box 924, Philadelphia."

\*THE AMERICAN is on sale at the following news stands:

Mangan's, 41 South Eighth street; Wanamaker's, Book Department; T. A. Cullen's, 107 South Broad street; Continental News Stand, Continental Hotel; Fifth and Chestnut streets; etc.

# WHATSOEVER

CHARLOTTE ARNOLD

Presbyterian Board of Publication  
and Sabbath-School Work  
1334 CHESTNUT STREET.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An Important New Volume of Verse.

### BETWEEN TIMES.

By WALTER LEARNED.

A new volume in the series of "American Verse." The greater part of Mr. Learned's work has appeared in the *Century* and other prominent periodicals, and this collection of his delightful work will doubtless receive a warm welcome.

New half-cloth binding. With vellum-cloth backs and half-sides covered with tracery in gold. Outer half-sides in delicate colors and gold. Gilt top. \$1.00.

"A brilliant combination of the best witty conceits of America."

### THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE. 6TH SERIES.

Now ready. Equals or surpasses any of the previous volumes.

1. volume, oblong quarto, with highly ornamental and humorous design on cover in color and gold. Cloth, bevelled boards, gilt edges. \$2.50.

(New supplies of the other five series as well as of "Fun from Life," and Mr. Mitchell's great hit, "The Last American.")

43 new volumes in the delightful

### HANDY-VOLUME STANDARDS.

Kingsley's Select Works, 4 vols.; Select Dramatic Works, 4 vols.; Life of Charlotte Brontë, Gaskell, 2 vols.; Manual of English Literature, Craik, 2 vols.; Poems of Robert Browning, 4 vols.; History of Our Own Times, McCarthy, 5 vols.; Works of George Eliot, complete, 24 vols.

For full descriptions send for catalogue.

New binding in the entire series of about 150 volumes.

New half-cloth binding, with wine-colored vellum-cloth backs, half-sides, and corners. Outer half-sides in gold and delicate buff. Gilt top.

Price per volume throughout the entire series, \$1.00.

A special matter is made of the half-calf binding. Half-calf, extra, gilt top, olive-colored "cocoa" sides and linings, neat tooling and lettering, and excellent materials and workmanship.

Price per volume throughout the entire series, \$2.00.

A new series of books for the bibliophile.

### THE WESTALL SERIES.

The greatest possible care has been given to every detail of manufacture. The editions are limited, and there are many desirable features which will tend to make their value increase as time goes by.

#### 1. The Poems of Oliver Goldsmith.

#### 2. The Seasons. Thomson.

#### 3. The Vicar of Wakefield.

##### I. Small-paper edition.

Limited to 1,500 copies of each book (part of which will be used in Great Britain and part in the United States.)

Each is printed from type on hand-made paper.

Each volume is illustrated by the original steel engravings of the early part of this century, after the famous designs by Westall.

Each, 1 vol., 16mo, half-cloth, gilt top, . . . \$2.00

Half polished "seal," gilt top, . . . . . 3.50

Full polished "seal," gilt top, . . . . . 4.50

##### II. Large-paper edition.

Limited to 60 copies for the United States.

Printed from type on hand-made paper of large size.

Each volume is illustrated by the Westall plates, printed on India paper.

Each, 1 vol., 8vo, paper wrappers, . . . . . \$5.00

Half crushed levant, gilt top, . . . . . 10.00

Full crushed levant, gilt edges, in a box, 12.00

(N. B. After printing these editions, the type has been distributed.)

New Catalogue, containing descriptions of many Holiday Publications and Fac-Similes of Water Colors. Mention THE AMERICAN. On receipt of 10 cents, this catalogue and Two Colored Plates will be sent to any address. Any of the above can be had of your bookseller, or will be sent to any address (at publishers' expense), on receipt of advertised price. Mention THE AMERICAN.

## FRED'K A. STOKES & BRO.

Publishers, Importers, Booksellers,  
Stationers, Dealers in Works of Art.  
182 Fifth Ave., New York City.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### STUDIES ON THE EPISTLES.

By F. GODET, D.D. 12mo., 368 pp., cloth, \$2.00.

"Prof. Godet meets in a masterful way the bald assumptions and half-splitting cavils of skeptical critics, whose method of re-writing New Testament history is by willfully suppressing half the evidence. Only an accomplished interpreter could express the substance and spirit of St. Paul's Epistles so clearly and impressively. It is a work that will find, it is to be hoped, many studious readers."—*Watchman*.

By the same author.

Studies on the Old Testament. \$2.00.

Studies on the New Testament. \$2.00.

### CHRISTMAS-TIDE TIDE IN ST. PAUL.

Sermons bearing chiefly on the Birth of our Lord and the End of the Year. By the Rev. H. P. LIDON, D. D. 12mo., 25 sermons, 442 pages, \$1.50.

"The written sermon in his hand almost reaches its ideal. . . . All preachers should read such sermons for study, and many people may read them for edification."—*The Literary World*.

By the same author.

### Advent in St. Paul's.

Sermons bearing chiefly on the two comings of our Lord. 2 vols., 12mo, \$3.00.

### Easter in St. Paul's.

Sermons bearing chiefly on the Resurrection of our Lord. 2 vols., 12mo., \$3.00.

### University Sermons, First Series.

New edition, 12mo., 364 pages, \$1.25.

### University Sermons, Second Series.

12mo, \$1.25.

### The Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Being the Bampton Lectures for 1866. \$2.00

Second Edition, revised.

### THE FAITH OF THE GOSPEL.

A MANUAL OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE, By ARTHUR JAMES MASON, B.D. 12mo., 448 pages, cloth, \$1.50. Also, a Large Paper Edition for Marginal Notes. 4to., cloth, \$5.00.

"It is a book that the laity will read with pleasure and profit, and one that no clergyman can afford to miss. It ought to have a large sale, and every copy should be passed around till it is worn out. We wish we could send one to every priest of our Communion, and to every student in our seminaries."—*The Living Church*.

A large assortment of Theological Books, both new and second-hand, may be seen on our counters.

## E. P. DUTTON & CO.

Church Publishers and Importers,

31 West 23d Street, New York.

Five New Novels for 15 Cents.

## FIVE NEW NOVELS.

All complete in the NOVEMBER NUMBER of the FAMILY LIBRARY MONTHLY.

Only 15 Cents. Of all newsdealers, r

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO., New York.

## Now Ready—the November Part of the YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL.

Containing all the LATEST PARIS FASHIONS, with GIGANTIC FASHION supplement of 48 FIGURES, and COLORED FASHION PLATES of 24 FIGURES, besides numerous Stories, New Music, new EMBROIDERY designs, PATTERNS, etc., etc.

Price, 30 cents. Yearly, \$4. All newsdealers, or THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO., New York.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## D. APPLETON &amp; CO.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

I.

## GREAT LEADERS.

HISTORIC PORTRAITS FROM THE GREAT HISTORIANS. Consisting of eighty selections from the writings of PLUTARCH, GROTE, GIBBON, CURTIUS, MOMMSEN, FROUDE, HUME, MACAULAY, LECKY, GREEN, THIERS, TAINE, PRESCOTT, MOTLEY, and other historians. With notes and brief biographical sketches by G. T. FERRIS, and sixteen engraved Portraits. 12mo., cloth. Price, \$1.75.

"Everyone perusing the pages of the historians must have been impressed with the graphic and singularly penetrative character of many of the sketches of the distinguished persons whose doing-form the staple of history. Few things in literature are marked by effects so brilliant and dramatic. . . . A selection of these striking passages in the great historians will serve, it is believed, a double purpose—first as a suitable introduction to these distinguished writers for those not acquainted with them, and next as a means of stimulating a taste for the study of history itself. For these reasons this compilation will be found well adapted for the reading class in high schools and seminaries."—*From the Preface.*

II.

## EUROPEAN SCHOOLS;

OR, WHAT I SAW IN THE SCHOOLS OF GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, AND SWITZERLAND. By L. R. KLEMM, Ph.D., Principal of the Technical School, Cincinnati, Ohio. Vol. XII of "The International Education Series, edited by WILLIAM T. HARRIS, LL.D. Fully illustrated. 12mo., cloth. Price, \$2.00.

In this volume the author reports the results of a ten months' journey among the schools of Europe. Lessons which the author heard are sketched as faithfully as a quick pencil could gather and the memory retain them. The author saw the best that Europe could offer him, and in this volume he has pictured the best results, described the most advanced methods, and given a great number of valuable hints that will be serviceable to all teachers who wish to advance the standard of their work.

1, 3, and 5 Bond St., New York.

THE  
CIVIL SERVICE RECORD

Contains what cannot be found anywhere else—a complete record of the reform movement with valuable essays on the subject. Published monthly by the Boston and Cambridge Civil Service Reform Associations, under the auspices of the National League.

30 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

## BARKER BROTHERS &amp; Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

125 South Fourth Street,  
PHILADELPHIA.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## A VISION OF THE MISTLETOE.

## A BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS BOOK.

## VERSE

By Mrs. M. Sears Brooks.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

By Mrs. W. M. Copeland.

"A perfect gem, beautifully illustrated. Each page is a study."—*Indianapolis Woman's News.*

"The story shows the development of the idea of immortality, from the faint type found in the Norse Legend of Baldur, to its realization in the fine light of Christian revelation. The theme is handled with grace and skill throughout, and affords excellent subjects for the illustrations, which form an important part of the elegant little book."—*Madison Courier.*

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

To be found at the book stores or sent postpaid on receipt of price, by

CHAS. A. WENBORNE, Publisher, Buffalo, N. Y.

JUST READY THE FOLLOWING BOOKS THAT PROMISE TO BE  
INDISPENSABLE TO TEACHERS AND  
PRIVATE LIBRARIES:

Prof. Hiram Corson's INTRODUCTION TO SHAKESPEARE. Price, \$1.50.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson's THE STATE: or, Elements of Historical and Practical Politics. Price, \$2.00.

Prof. A. J. George's SELECTIONS FROM WORDSWORTH. Price, \$1.50.

Samples sent postpaid on receipt of above price.

D. C. HEATH &amp; CO., PUBLISHERS, BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND CHICAGO.

## INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

## AMOS HILLBORN &amp; CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

## CURTAINS - AND - UPHOLSTERY - GOODS

Designers and Manufacturers of

## INTERIOR ART WORK

Furniture, Bedding, Feathers,  
Mattresses, Springs, etc., etc.NO. 1027 MARKET STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

## FINE ARTS.

## McCLEES'

## GALLERIES,

1417 CHESTNUT STREET.

Just Published:

"Piquet."

By E. Meissonier.

Remarque Proof on Parchment.

## FINE ART.

## NEWMAN'S ART STORE

OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON

WITH AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF

EXQUISITE ETCHINGS,  
PASTELS, WATER COLORS,  
CHOICE ENGRAVINGS,  
PAINTINGS, ETC., ETC.Artist and Remarque Proofs on  
Satin and Parchment.Appropriate Bridal and Birthday  
Gifts.Onyx-Top Tables, Easels, Ped-  
estals, etc.BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENTAL AND PLAIN  
FRAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.

## GEO. C. NEWMAN

806 Market Street



## INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

**The Guarantee****TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY**

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 &amp; 320 Chestnut Street,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.

HARRY J. DELANY, Treasurer.

JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

## DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran,  
Edward C. Knight,  
J. Barlow Mochhead,  
Thomas MacKellar,  
John J. Stadiger,  
Clayton French.

Richard V. Cook

W. Rotch Wister,  
Alfred Fidler,  
J. Dickinson Sergeant,  
Aaron Fries,  
Charles A. Sparks,  
Joseph Moore Jr.

**The Provident****LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY**

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 409 CHESTNUT STREET.

Incorporated 3d month, 22d, 1865. Charter perpetual.

Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets, \$22,696,592.98.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.

T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice-President.

ASA S. WING, Vice-President and Actuary.

JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager of Insurance Dep't.

J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer

## DIRECTORS:

Sam'l R. Shipley,  
T. Wistar Brown,  
Richard Cadbury,  
Henry Haines,  
Richard Wood,  
William Hacker,  
William Longstreth,

Israel Morris,  
Chas. Hartshorne,  
Wm. Gummere,  
Frederic Collins,  
Philip C. Garrett,  
Justus C. Strawbridge,  
James V. Watson,

Asa S. Wing.

## INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

**THE AMERICAN  
FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

Office in Company's Building,

308 AND 310 WALNUT STREET, PHILA.



CASH CAPITAL, . . . . . \$500,000.00  
RESERVED FOR REINSURANCE AND ALL OTHER  
CLAIMS, . . . . . 1,631,500.23  
SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, . . . . 369,415.98

Total assets, Jan. 1, 1889, \$2,500,916.21.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, President.

CHAS. P. PEROT, Vice-President.

RICHARD MARIS, Secretary.

JAMES B. YOUNG, Actuary.

## DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY,

ALEXANDER BIDDLE,

JOHN T. LEWIS,

CHAS. P. PEROT,

ISRAEL MORRIS,

JOS. E. GILLINGHAM,

P. S. HUTCHINSON,

SAMUEL WELSH, JR.

CHARLES S. WHELEN,

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

**THE FIDELITY****Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit  
Company of Philadelphia,**

IN ITS

MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

825-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$2,000,000

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

VAULT DOORS GUARDED BY THE YALE AND HALL TIME LOCKS.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$5 to \$20, according to size. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the COURTS, CORPORATIONS and INDIVIDUALS and ACTS AS AGENT FOR THE REGISTRATION AND TRANSFER OF LOANS AND STOCKS OF CORPORATIONS, and in the Payment of Coupons or Registered Interest or Dividends. It furnishes LETTERS OF CREDIT Available for Traveling Purposes in all parts of Europe.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIPTED FOR and safely kept without charge.

Building and vaults lighted by Edison Electric Light.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. A. HERTON, Assistant Treasurer.

R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

G. S. CLARK, Safe Superintendent.

## DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,  
EDWARD W. CLARK,  
GEORGE F. TYLER,  
HENRY C. GIBSON,  
WILLIAM H. MERRICK,

JOHN B. GEST,  
EDWARD T. STEEL,  
THOMAS DRAKE,  
THOMAS McKRAN,  
C. A. GRISCOM

JOHN C. BULLITT.

## FINANCIAL.

**The Finance Company  
of Pennsylvania**

135 and 137 S. Fourth Street, Phila.

Capital, \$5,000,000.

## CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Transacts a general Banking Business; Negotiates State, Municipal, Railroad, and other Loans; Accepts the Transfer Agency and Registry of Stocks, and acts as Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations.

Issues Certificates of Deposit in amounts to suit, drawing interest at rates varying with length of time. Also allows interest on daily balances of active accounts subject to check.

Issues Bills of Exchange on Baring Bros. & Co., London; Hope & Co., Amsterdam; Heine et Cie., Paris; also on Frankfort, Berlin, Naples, etc.

## DIRECTORS.

Wharton Barker,  
John H. Converse,  
Geo. DeB. Keim,  
James Dougherty,  
Simon B. Fleisher,

Charlemagne Tower, Jr.,  
T. Morris Perot,  
Geo. W. Blabon,  
Philip C. Garrett,  
Isaac R. Childs,  
Isaac Hough.

WHARTON BARKER, PRESIDENT.

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR., VICE-PRESIDENT.

SIMON A. STERN, TREASURER.

RUSSELL STURGIS HUBBARD SECRETARY.

**THE INVESTMENT CO.**

OF PHILADELPHIA.

310 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, \$4,000,000. FULL PAID.

Conducts a general Banking business.

Allows interest on Cash Deposits, Subject to Check, or on Certificates.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers, Corporations, Firms, and Individuals solicited.

Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, drawing on Baring Bros. & Co., London; Perier Freres et Cie, Paris; Mendelssohn & Co., Berlin, etc.

Issues Baring Bros. & Co.'s Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Negotiates Securities, Railroad, State, Municipal, etc.

Undertakes the Registration and Transfer of Stocks and Bonds; Payment and Collection of Dividends, Coupons, and Interest; also acts as General Financial Agent for Individuals, Municipalities, Railroads, and other Corporations.

Offers for Sale First-class Investment Securities.

## OFFICERS:

WILLIAM BROCKIE, President.

HENRY C. GIBSON, Vice President.

HENRY M. HOYT, Jr., Treasurer.

ETHELBERT WATTS, Secretary.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROCKIE,  
GEORGE S. PEPPER,  
MORTON McMICHAEL,

WHARTON BARKER,  
HENRY C. GIBSON,  
T. WISTAR BROWN,  
ISAAC H. CLOTHIER

## BANKERS AND BROKERS.

**BARKER BROTHERS & Co.**

125 S. Fourth Street, Philad'a.

General Banking Business Conducted.

STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD, AND OTHER LOANS NEGOTIATED.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES OF  
ACTIVE ACCOUNTS.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT,  
DRAWING INTEREST AT RATES VARYING WITH  
LENGTH OF TIME OF DEPOSIT.

HAVE FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES THAT WE CAN RECOMMEND.

**BARKER BROTHERS & CO.**

## MERCHANT TAILORING.

## AUTUMN, 1889.

Those willing to pay a Fair  
Price for Clothes

## MADE TO ORDER

are specially invited to visit  
our Finest Merchant Tailor-  
ing House, 908 Walnut St.  
We not only satisfy you with  
the high quality and novel  
patterns of our fabrics, but  
the style, character, and  
workmanship of our gar-  
ments is such that are sel-  
dom elsewhere. We spare  
no pains to do everything  
as it should be—right.

Special London-Made  
Fall Overcoats  
1338 Chestnut Street  
[OPPOSITE THE MINT.]

## DRY GOODS.

## FOR DRY GOODS

THE BEST PLACE IS

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S,

MARKET }  
EIGHTH } STREETS.  
FILBERT }

One of the largest buildings in the city, and the  
Largest Establishment in America devoted exclu-  
sively to

## --:DRY:GOODS:--

The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods,  
Trimmings, Millinery, Hosiery and Underwear,  
Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Carpets, Ready-  
made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that  
may be needed either for dress or house-fur-  
nishing purposes. It is believed that unusual  
inducements are offered, as the stock is among  
the largest to be found in the American market  
and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as  
low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

## SEED WAREHOUSES.

## DAVID LANDRETH &amp; SONS,

The Oldest Established and Most Complete Seed  
Establishment in America. Over one hundred (100)  
years in business.

Over 1,500 acres under cultivation growing



21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, and S. E. Cor. of Del-  
aware Avenue and Arch Street, Phila.

SEEDS, IMPLEMENTS, AND TOOLS,  
and all other requisites for Garden and Farm. Cata-  
logue and prices mailed free on application.

## INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.

INCORPORATED 1836. CHARTER PERPETUAL

## THE GIRARD

LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST  
CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 2020 Chestnut St.

CAPITAL, \$500,000. SURPLUS, \$1,400,000.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR,  
GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR  
RECEIVER, AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS  
ON INTEREST, AND INSURES  
LIVES AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

President, Effingham B. Morris.

Vice-President and Treasurer, Henry Tatnall.

Assistant Treasurer, William N. Ely.

Real Estate Officer, Nathaniel B. Crenshaw.

Solicitor, George Tucker Bispham.

Effingham B. Morris,	William H. Jenks,
George Taber,	George Tucker Bispham,
H. H. Burroughs,	William H. Gav.
John A. Brown, Jr.,	B. Andrews Knight,
William Massey,	Samuel B. Brown,
Benjamin W. Richards,	Francis I. Gowen,
John B. Garrett,	George H. McFadden.

## MANUFACTURERS.

THE

## WILLIAM CRAMP &amp; SONS

SHIP AND ENGINE BUILDING CO.

BASIN, DRY DOCK, AND MA-  
RINE RAILWAY,

Beach and Palmer Streets, Phila.

SHIPYARD AND MACHINE  
SHOPS,

Beach and Norris Streets, Phila.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 44 BROADWAY.

Pennsylvania Steel Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL RAILS,

RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS AND  
SWITCHES.

BILLETS, SLABS, AND FORGINGS OF OPEN-  
HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL.

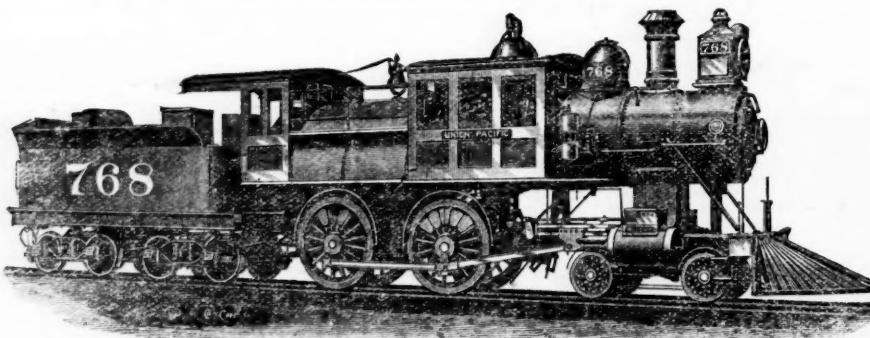
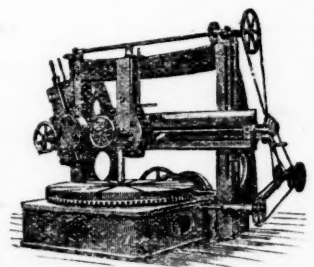
WORKS AT STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

OFFICE, 208 S. 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

## WM. SELLERS &amp; CO., INCORPORATED.

Engineers and Manufacturers of  
Machine Tools.

PHILADELPHIA.



WOOTEN LOCOMOTIVE  
MECHANICAL AND ELECTRIC  
INTERLOCKING AND BLOCK SIGNAL  
SYSTEMS.

Every variety of Track Supplies  
Heavy Tools.

MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

The Wharton  
Railroad Switch Company.

125 S. Fourth St., Philad'a, Pa.